

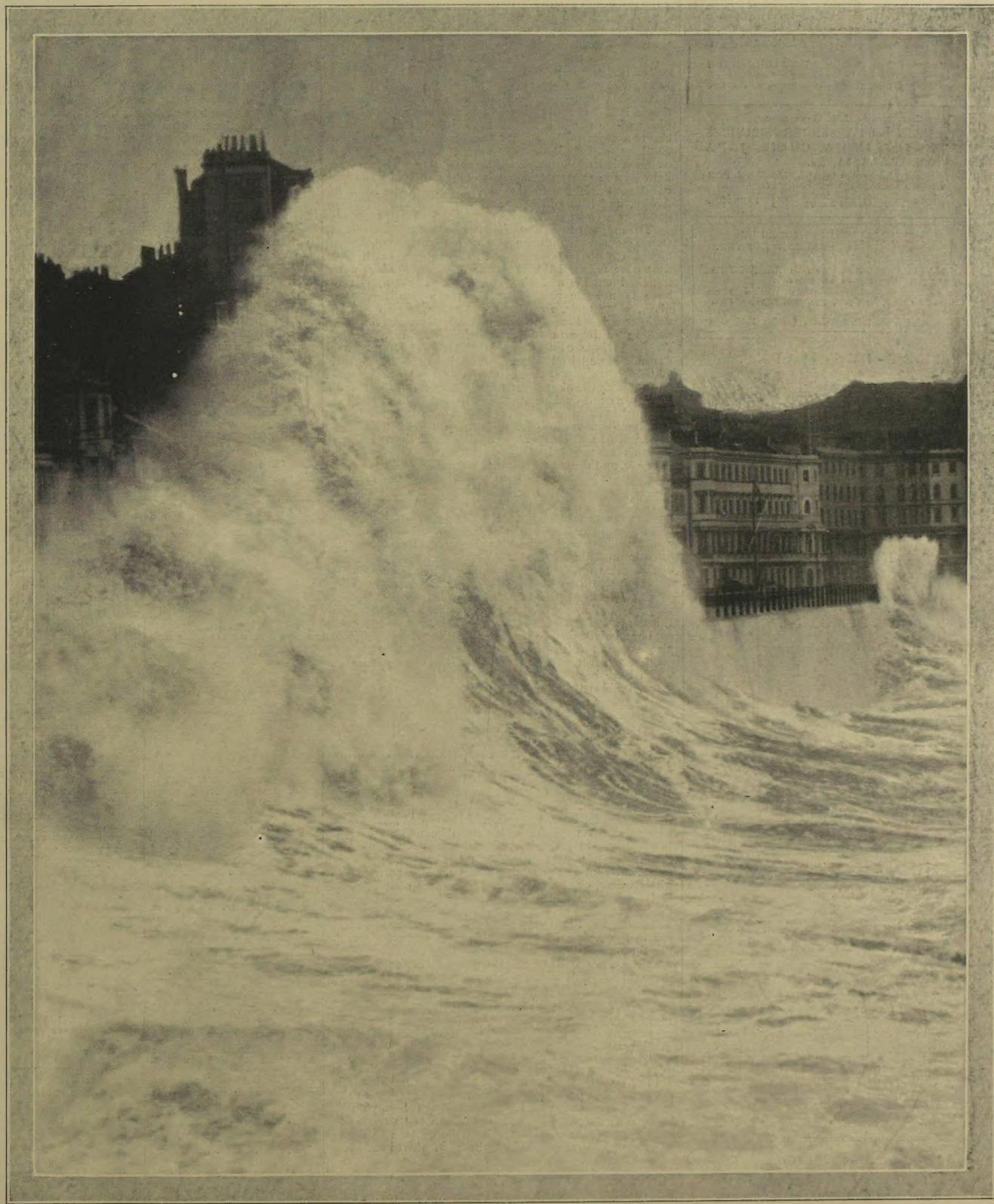
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE STORM OF EXTREME FORCE: HIGH SEAS DASHING ON TO THE FRONT AT HASTINGS DURING THE GREAT GALE.

The gale of the other day caused much havoc, and was the worst known at Hastings for many years. A number of houses had their basements flooded; huge blocks of concrete and iron railings were torn from the new Parade extension at Caroline Place and tossed

into the roadway; while considerable portions of the high timber gantry of the harbour works were swept away, after having withstood the stress of years. The storm in question was officially described as "of extreme force."

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BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

(See Illustrations.)

WITHIN a moat enclosing twenty-five acres of land, about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Bardney, there were, two years ago, a large number of mounds, some with a stone here and there just level with the ground. These marked the site of the once famous Benedictine Abbey, dedicated by the Norman builders and Sir Gilbert de Gaul in memory of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald; a spot far famed long before the Norman Abbey was built, for hither the mutilated remains of Oswald, King and Saint—killed fighting for Christianity against Penda, heathen King of Mercia—were brought by his niece Osfrida in 672. This Osfrida afterwards married King Ethelred. She and her husband were benefactors to Bardney Abbey; and, after the Queen was murdered in 697, the King resigned his crown and became a monk there, where he had buried his Queen. Ethelred is spoken of as the founder in 704, but this probably means the restorer or rebuild—this is, finding the buildings unworthy and inadequate, he caused them to be enlarged and improved. Ethelred was probably the first Abbot, but it appears that two Priors ruled before his election in 712.

During the excavations, which have been going on for two-and-a-half years, nothing that can definitely be called Saxon has been discovered, with the exception of two carved stones. In 1527 Leland visited the Abbey and leaves this statement: "The monks hold opinion that the old Abbey at Bardene was not in the very same place where the new is, but at a Graunge or Dayre of theyers a myle of." There is a farm about a mile from Bardney called Bardney Grange, but after careful examination of the supposed site, nothing was found to indicate the presence of any buildings there, so the excavations have been continued on the site of the Norman Abbey, and it is still hoped that remains of the Saxon buildings will be discovered.

The digging began at a spot where a grass-covered stone seemed to indicate the corner of a wall. This turned out to be correct, and walls going south and west were followed till three rectangular chambers were trenched outside and cleared inside. These appear to have been some sort of workshops, as lead, pottery, glass, some tools, some paving, and a large fireplace were found. Proceeding on, never leaving a wall, nothing of importance was discovered. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope came down to visit the site, and after examination advised trying at another spot, which turned out to be the Chapter House, and led on to two chapels, in one of which the altar slab, pushed off its base, was found. Still it was not evident what these chapels belonged to; and further examination of the whole site led to digging into another mound, which disclosed a well-built Norman wall, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, running due east and west. Following this westward led round two buttresses, then to a doorway, and the west front of the church was discovered. The outside walls were trenched all round the church, and the transepts found: since then the whole interior of the vast church has been dug out. Its floor was on the average about 4 ft. 6 in. below the surface, and in some places between 6 and 7 ft. below; the walls were just below the surface. At the present time the whole interior presents a remarkable appearance, as there are considerable remains of thirty pillars, a fine south-west doorway, two altar slabs, and eighty monumental slabs of unusual interest and importance, dating from Abbot Roger de Barow, 1352, to William Sotheray, Sub-Prior, 1525.

The chief gateway has been found, excavated, planned, and filled in again; also the mill and the stables, 280 feet long: these lie outside the three acres which have been purchased and fenced in. Inside the fence, besides the church, have been found the following buildings: the chapter house; a slype or parlour; refectory, cellarium, courtyard and well, an oven and fireplace, the kitchen, a paved chamber, the infirmary, two sets of guest-houses, the dormitory, with three large chambers adjoining; and the rere dorfer. These are all trenched, and some dug out; but there remains an immense amount of work to be done.

The museum is full of all sorts of things found during the digging and in the well: beautiful specimens of carved work, Norman, Early English, and Decorated; five of the triangular stone trestles with carved heads that carried the refectory tables, a very fine figure of St. Laurence (headless), a pewter plate, a coffin-paten, glass in fragments and in the lead, great deal of pottery, two whole ewers, one basin, a small jug, spurs, knives, keys, tools, scissors, a pair of nut-crackers, buckles, brass fragments, much lead, a few coins, and other curiosities. The most important find is the reverse of the seal in use in the Abbey in 1348: it is quite perfect, showing the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul and an Abbot with a crozier under canopies (copies of this seal are given in Dugdale's "Monasticon"). It is much to be hoped that the obverse of this seal may also be found.

The generosity of a benefactor (whose name is not to be made known at present) has, by lending without interest £350, enabled the Vicar of Bardney, with the help of a large number of contributors, to purchase and fence round three acres which contain the bulk of the Abbey buildings. Till this £350 is paid back, the site is in private hands. It is much to be desired that this debt should be paid and the site conveyed either to the National Trust or the Lincoln Diocesan Incorporated Trustees, who will take care that there is no repetition of the vandalism at Tattershall or the wasting to decay of the chapel at Kirkstead, both in this immediate neighbourhood.

UNAUTHORISED REPRESENTATION.

As it has been ascertained that many unauthorised persons are in the habit of claiming to represent THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Editor desires that applications made in his name shall not be entertained unless the applicant presents an official card signed by the Editor himself or one of the Directors.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

AUTUMN TINTS, BY NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE exquisite results now obtainable by natural-colour photography, as illustrated by the examples given in our Supplement this week, suggest a practical reason for the prevailing tendency among some landscape-painters towards a more and more fantastic impressionism, as opposed to what they contemptuously call "the photographic method" of landscape-painting. It seems clear that when such results can be obtained by mechanical means, the art of the painter who aims at copying faithfully from nature, as nature appears to the average person, becomes to some extent superfluous, at least from the sordidly financial point of view. Many picture-buyers would not be content to pay numerous guineas for a landscape of that kind when they could obtain for as many shillings a natural-colour photograph which, to their eyes, conveyed the familiar aspect of nature with equal fidelity. Consequently the art of landscape-painting must find some other *raison d'être*; it must see in nature things which the camera cannot see, and it must paint them in such colours and shapes as the conscientious camera declines to produce. It has to contend that the eye of the artistic soul sees in nature things invisible to the ordinary, matter-of-fact eye—as the poet puts it, "the light that never was, on sea or land." Should the landscape painter merely hold a mirror up to nature, he has a powerful competitor in the natural-colour photographer, except in the restricted sphere of those aspects of nature, such as tempests and darkness, which the camera cannot readily reproduce. This line of argument seems to be borne out by the examples of natural-colour photography given in our Supplement. It would be a skilled brush indeed which could render in paint more beautifully the tints of autumn on meadow, wood, and stream, in sunset skies and the flash of broken clouds.

Some twelve years ago, we noticed in these columns a charming little book of devotional verse in honour of the Virgin Mary, from the Roman Catholic standpoint, called "Days of First Love," by the late W. Chatterton Dix. The poem appealed strongly to the devout, and had a large sale both in this country and in America. In order to bring it within the reach of all, it has now been issued as a penny booklet. At the beginning is reprinted the prefatory note by Cardinal Vaughan, in which he said: "These beautiful and touching verses are calculated to bring before the minds of the readers that true and filial devotion to the Queen of Heaven which is the characteristic of every sincere and devout Catholic." To the new edition a short preface is contributed by Mr. Conrad P. Fry. The little book, which is very tastefully produced, is one which not only every Roman Catholic, but every Christian (for there is nothing in it to offend other branches of the Church) would doubtless wish to possess. It is published by Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., of Bristol.

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THE FIRST PRINCE OF THE BLOOD TO BE VICEREGENT IN CANADA.

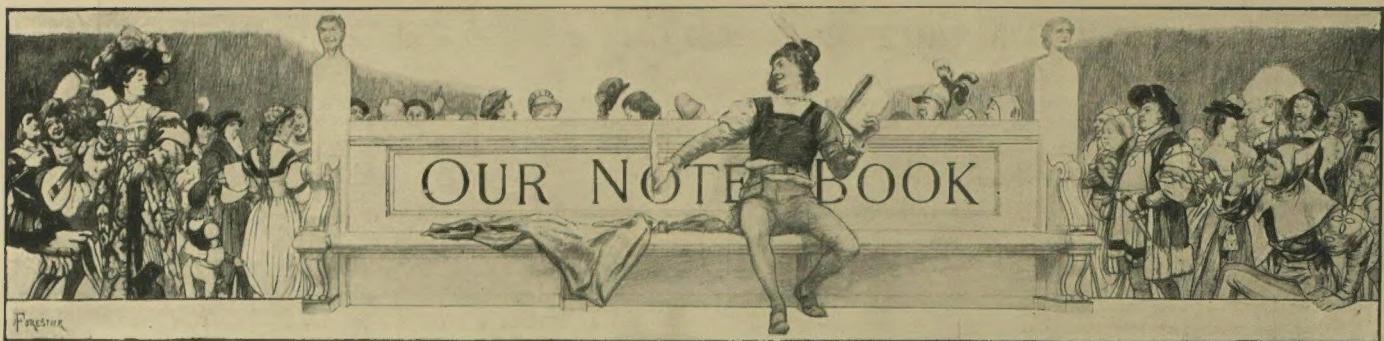
AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SIGNING THE OATH-BOOK AT THE COUNCIL-TABLE IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC.

The Duke of Connaught, the first Prince of the Blood to act as Resident Viceroy of the King in the Dominion of Canada, was installed in the Council Chamber of Parliament House, Quebec, on the 13th of this month, and signed the oath-book as successor to Earl Grey as Governor-General. High-backed chairs, upholstered in crimson leather, were set on a red-carpeted dais for the use of the Duke and Duchess. Almost in the centre of the hall was the long council-table, at which sat the Dominion Ministers, the Under-Secretary of

State, and the Clerk of the Privy Council. On the right of the dais were the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and others; while on its left were eight Judges of the Supreme Court and others. The Duke's Military Secretary, carrying his commission, was below the dais on his Royal Highness's right. After the new Governor-General had signed the oath, the Secretary of State handed the Great Seal of the Dominion to him, and he returned it, saying: "I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safe keeping."



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

WORDS to-day are both wild and tame; indeed, they are wild because they are tame. It is exactly because the significance of them has become colourless and conventional that the application of them is extravagant and sometimes farcical. A glance at the headlines of any newspaper will show words of which the meaning has been lost applied to things to which they are even specially inapplicable. When one of an ordinary row of professional chorus-girls marries for money an elderly patron of the lighter drama, it is always headed "Romantic Marriage." My eye falls on another example in the paper just before me. Mr. Lloyd George has offered an insurance scheme, which may be very good or very bad for anything I am going to say about it here. But one of the papers which support it has an enormous headline "The Wreckers," and underneath "Rival Scheme to the Bill." Now, consider the strange state of mind that is implied in using that phrase "The Wreckers" for the opponents of the scheme. The implication evidently is that anyone who criticises a public proposal is like a man destroying a public building; that to feel doubtful of a law that does not even exist is the same as insulting some institution that has stood for five hundred years. You propose suddenly to build an enormous tower in my back garden; and if I hesitate for a moment about putting it up, I am accused of having burnt it down. A deliberative senate exists to criticise and to hear all sides; but if two or three people have an "alternative scheme," they are talked about as mysterious hooligans who have smashed St. Paul's Cathedral for fun.

Another instance is to be found in the loose and muddled use of the word "loyalty"—loyalty to political leaders, loyalty to industrial employers, loyal Irishmen, loyal Boers, loyal Indians, and all the rest of it. There is no way of curing the confusion of thought but by going back to moral platitudes. Loyalty is probably best to be defined somewhat thus: it is the sentiment due to those things to which our obligation is in a sense infinite—that is, cannot be calculated as for barter, and can only be expressed by a general and final dedication of the affections. Thus a man owes loyalty to his mother, even if she takes to drink or to party politics, because nothing short of seeing her through any of her troubles could be commensurate with a gift which is mystical and absolute; the gift of life itself and of life given at the risk of death. If a man's mother gets drunk and climbs a lamp-post, he must not take away the ladder and leave her there. If she has an eccentric preference for entering his house by the chimney or the skylight, he must not therefore turn her out into the street to starve. In the same way a man owes loyalty to his country, because he cannot, even in imagination, set any limits to what he owes to the corporate culture and order that has protected his cradle and informed his mind. Whether I smoke in a hayfield or operate in a hospital, whether I found a religion or stare at a morning cloud, I cannot tell how much I owe all these things to being an Englishman, to having certain well-guarded traditions in my soul, certain deep-sunken habits in my body. Therefore, even if England be drunk and disorderly (as she was on Mafeking Night), or drunk and incapable (as she is

now), the ultimate act of deserting what I conceive to be her interests and promoting the interests of any other people, would still be the act of Modred and Ganelon and Judas Iscariot.

In the same way, again, a man owes loyalty to any Church or religion so long as he really believes it to be divine, because no complications or quarrels can be measured against so enormous an obligation as that of being told the real truth about things. All these authorities have a root in reason or in the nature of things. This does not mean that one must not slang one's mother on the lamp-post, nor that one must not

the obedience of monks or penitents depends upon the final truth of the religion. Finally, it should be added that sometimes in the old, early feudal anarchy, and much more rarely in the modern anarchy, relations did, and do, arise between masters and servants which have this unlimited and entangled quality; so that the obligations on both sides are honestly felt as infinite. Nobody but a lunatic would expect to experience such relations often; and I know no word for the person who expects to have them with four thousand workmen on a railway. This, then, is loyalty: loving something as one loves one's mother, with an infinite gratitude for an infinite gift.

But Mr. Lloyd George is not my mother. That much of my family history or private pedigree I may affirm with confidence. I never at any time assigned to any political programme such abstract divine authority as a believer assigns to revelation. The architecture and furniture of the National Liberal Club, lovely or venerable as they may be, have not sunk into my soul and body from childhood like the English weather or the English language, like the fog in London or the fire at Christmas. If I sit and smoke in a hayfield, I am pretty confident that my emotions are not in any way connected with the furniture of the National Liberal Club. If I watch a coloured cloud of morning cross the sky, it does not even indirectly follow that the thought of the Chancellor of the Exchequer crosses the mind. Towards all these practical political things I am in a relation of practical political criticism, not in a relation of loyalty. There are really all kinds of little nooks and unknown corners of England where you can escape from Westminster. But there is no nook or corner of England where you can escape from England. The most secret and silent spots are often the most national. A pine-forest is a very mad-house of monotony; every tree in it looks the same; and every pine-forest all over Western Europe looks the same. Yet I have sometimes stood in the centre of an English pine-plantation; and, though it may have been mere fancy, it has seemed to me that I should have known it for English and different from the pine-woods I had seen in Germany or France. Loyalty is only due to these omnipresent things, these things that hold a man by a million roots; for loyalty in the last intellectual resort is only due to that yet higher thing that made all of us and is above us all.

A further moral is that one should be careful (in all our wild and vague patriotic journalism) to distinguish between the word "rebel" and the word "traitor." Both are applied quite chaotically to Englishmen and Scotsmen and Irishmen and to Indians. "Rebel" is a practical term,



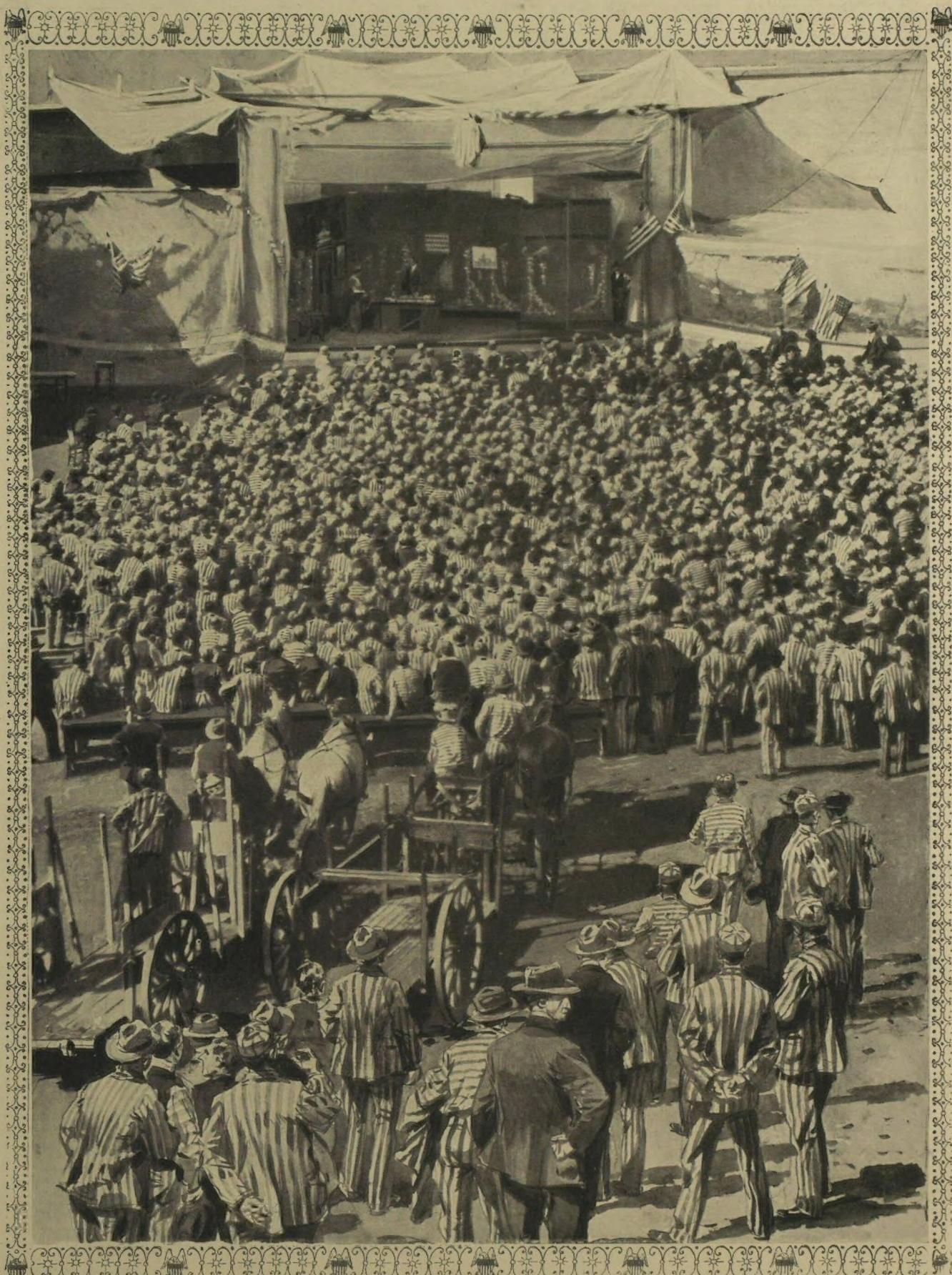
NOW "A LORD THAT RULES THE WATER": MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHO HAS LEFT THE HOME OFFICE TO BECOME FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

It has been suggested that, in accepting the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill is fulfilling an earlier ambition. On the other hand, it is reported that he declined the post of First Lord some years ago, though Lord (then Sir John) Fisher urged him to undertake it. At one time he is considered to have strongly supported Mr. Lloyd George in a policy of reducing Naval expenditure, but his later speeches, notably a recent one at Dundee, have indicated some change of view on this question. It will, however, now fall to Mr. Churchill to introduce the reduced Navy Estimates recently announced by Mr. McKenna. Mr. Churchill is only thirty-seven. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and in 1895 entered the Army. He served with the Spaniards in Cuba, in the Tirah Expedition, the Nile Expedition, and the South African War. In 1900 he entered Parliament as a Unionist, but in 1906 was elected for North-West Manchester as a Liberal. He was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and two years later President of the Board of Trade. Defeated by Mr. Joynson-Hicks in Manchester, he found a safe seat at Dundee. Last year he became Home Secretary.

denounce one's country on Mafeking Night, nor that one must not doubt and debate and ask questions in any religious body that one belongs to. But it does mean that one must regard the ultimate repudiation of any of the three as an impossible betrayal. This is the true sense of the word "loyalty"; and all secondary uses of it, when they are legitimate, are merely derivative from this. Thus, loyalty of subjects to a king, of soldiers and sailors to a captain, depends upon the patriotic idea; thus,

like "policeman": as there can be a king *de facto*, so there can be a rebel *de facto*. But "treason" is a moral term, and cannot be used by any intelligent person except about those who have deserted something to which they have professed, or should have professed, an infinite attachment. The Fenian most certainly is a rebel, as he most certainly is not a traitor. The distinction may be worth our remembering, if ever (as is by no means impossible) we are conquered ourselves.

PREACHING BY PLAY: CONVICTS AT A CONVICT DRAMA.



THE GENTLEMAN THIEF AS GOOD EXAMPLE: "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE" GIVEN BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF 3000 CONVICTS IN THE COURT OF SAN QUENTIN PENITENTIARY, CALIFORNIA.

"Alias Jimmy Valentine" was produced at the Comedy Theatre last year. Since then it has been seen on tour and in the United States. It is certain, however, that it has never been presented before a more remarkable audience than that which saw it in the court of San Quentin Penitentiary early this month, for that audience consisted of 3000 convicts. Company and scenery came a distance of twenty miles, from a leading San Francisco theatre, thanks to the efforts of Warden John Hoyle, who is a firm believer in humanitarian

methods in prison management. The audience was most appreciative, and at the conclusion of the performance one of the convicts, imprisoned for forgery, gave an address from the stage, thanking the actors and proposing three cheers for the Warden, which were given with riotous enthusiasm. It may be remembered that "Alias Jimmy Valentine" tells the story of a famous "crook," who, having reformed, became a cashier in a bank, was sorely tempted, but did not fall. His "speciality" was the opening of combination safes by the sense of touch alone.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES



Photo. Russell.
SIR EDWARD STRACHEY, Bt., M.P.
Formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture—Raised to the Peerage.

AMONG the recent Ministerial changes the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster caused the only addition to the Cabinet. His former post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in connection with which he has borne a heavy burden of work, is now taken by Mr. McKinnon Wood. Mr. Hobhouse, who is forty-nine, has been at the Treasury since the early part of 1908, having previously been Under-Secretary for India. He was first elected for East Wiltshire in 1892, and since 1900 has represented East Bristol. Before taking to politics he was for some years a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles.

As Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Sir Edward Strachey, who has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom, is to be succeeded by Lord Lucas. The new Peer was born at Clifton in 1858, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Since 1892 he has represented South Somerset; in 1906 he was appointed Treasurer of the Household, and three years later to his position at the Board of Agriculture. He is himself a keen agriculturist. Sir Edward Strachey married, in 1880, Miss Constance Graham, a niece of the late Frances Countess Waldegrave.

Mr. Alfred Emmott, who has been made a Baron of the United Kingdom and appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has since 1906 been Chairman of

Dr. Alfred Hillier, M.P. for Hitchin, who died under tragic circumstances on Tuesday, was connected with the Jameson Raid in 1895, after which he was imprisoned



Photo. Lafayette.
THE RT. HON. ALFRED EMMOTT, M.P.
Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonies, and Raised to the Peerage.

published by Hodder and Stoughton was Mr. W. M. Thayer's "From Log Cabin to White House."

Mr. Hodder was a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Lord Onslow, whose death occurred on Monday, was born in 1853, and succeeded as fourth Earl in 1870. In 1887 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in the following year became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Later, in 1888, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, and he remained in the colony, where he and Lady Onslow were personally very much liked, until 1892. On his return to England, he held successively the posts of Under-Secretary for India, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and President of the Board of Agriculture. In the last office he was regarded as one of the hardest workers who had ever occupied it. Himself very popular as a landowner among his tenants at Clandon, his services in the cause of agriculture were highly valued by farmers. Since 1905 he had been Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. Lord Onslow married, in 1875, the elder daughter of the third Lord Gardner, and he is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Cranley. The new Earl, who was born in 1876, has won distinction in the Diplomatic Service, and two years ago became Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey.

Until his retirement last March the late Colonel Sandys



Photo. Lafayette.
VISCOUNT CRANLEY.
Who Succeeds his Father as Earl of Onslow.

Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons. He was formerly chairman of Messrs. Emmott and Wallshaw, the well-known Lancashire cotton-spinning firm. In 1899 he was elected as one of the Members for Oldham, a seat which he has since retained. In 1908 he was made a Privy Councillor. He will now represent the Colonial Office in the House of Lords. Mr. Emmott married, in 1887, Miss Mary Gertrude Lees.

Professor Henri Bergson has aroused much interest by his lectures at University College on the nature of the soul. As in the case of some other magnetic philosophers, he has succeeded in gathering among his audiences people who would not ordinarily have been suspected of a deep interest in their souls. M. Bergson is Professor of Modern Philosophy at the Collège de France in the University of Paris, and is a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.



AN INFORMAL WEDDING OF DYNASTIC IMPORTANCE: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT THE MARRIAGE OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH AND PRINCESS ZITA OF PARMA.
The wedding took place in the small chapel at Schwarzenberg am Steinfeld, last Saturday. The proceedings were unusually informal. The bridegroom is a grand-nephew of the Emperor, and next heir after the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. By her marriage Princess (now Archduchess) Zita becomes the first lady of the Court and is spoken of as "the future Empress."

As senior partner in the publishing firm of Hodder and Stoughton, the late Mr. Matthew Hodder was probably the oldest publisher actively engaged in business in London. He was apprenticed in 1844 to Messrs. Jackson and Walford in St. Paul's Churchyard, a business which eventually developed into the present firm of which he was the head. The first markedly successful book

on the Board, he became Metropolitan Electric knowledge of railway matters caused him to be consulted by the Government on several occasions in connection with Colonial lines. Two years ago he became Chairman of the Cambrian Railways.



Photo. Gerschel.
PROFESSOR HENRI BERGSON,
Whose Lectures at University College on "The Nature of the Soul" have aroused great interest.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. ALFRED F.

HILLIER, M.P. FOR HITCHIN,

Who Died under Tragic Circum-



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. MATTHEW H. HODDER,

The well-known Publisher, of the Firm of Hodder and Stoughton.



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE COLONEL T. M.

SANDS,

M.P. for Bootle for over a Quarter of a Century.

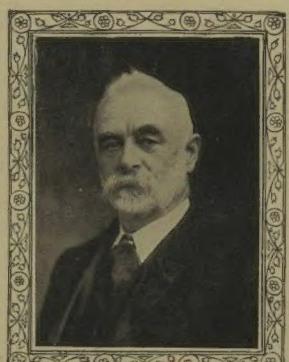


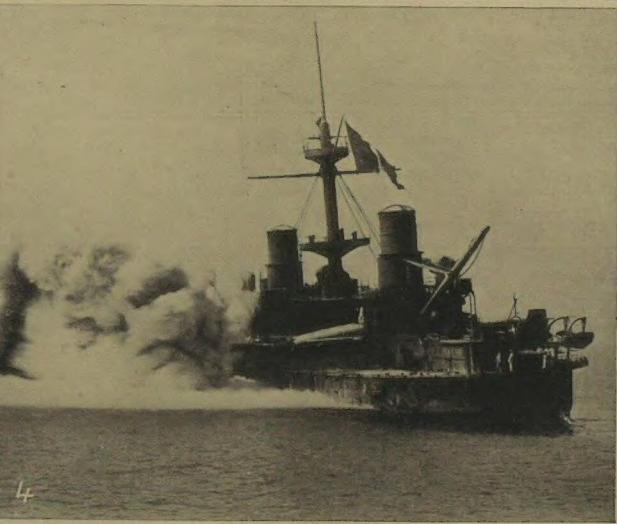
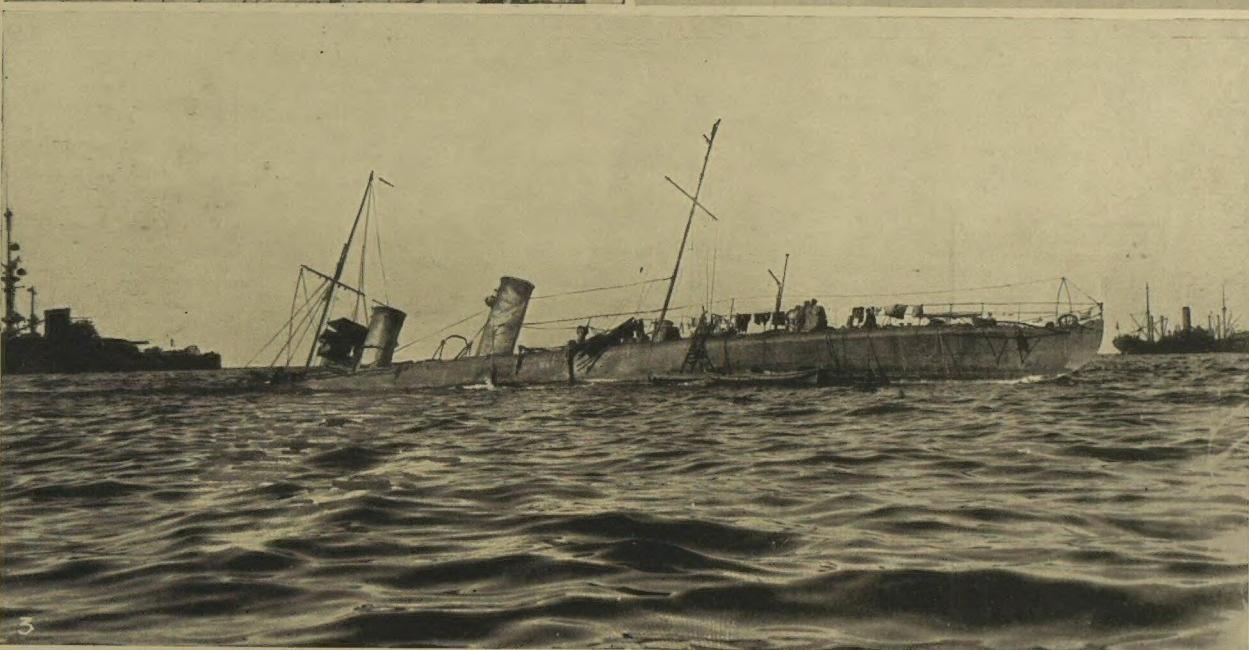
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. JOHN CONACHER,

Formerly General Manager of the North British Railway.

ITALIAN ARMS IN NORTH AFRICA: THE OCCUPATION OF TRIPOLI.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; NOS. 4 AND 5 BY BROCHEREL.



1. DEFENDING THE TOWN FIRST HELD BY MEN OF THEIR COUNTRY'S NAVY: ITALIAN SOLDIERS ENTRENCHED ON THE OUTPOST LINE AT TRIPOLI.

3. THE BOMBARDMENT WHICH PRECEDED THE ITALIAN LANDING AT TRIPOLI: A VESSEL OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET FIRING ON THE TOWN.

Mr. Bernard Alfieri, who has returned to London, tells, in the "Daily Mail," the interesting story of the state of things in Tripoli when he was there. He says that before the Italian fleet arrived the Turks held their foes in contempt. After the bombardment they changed their opinion, and fled into the desert, where they remained half-starved, but full of fight. Mr. Alfieri says, indeed, that there was, at all events, some fighting every night directed

2. LIFE FOR THE ITALIANS; DEATH FOR THE TURKS: A MULE-WAGON WITH AMMUNITION ON ITS WAY TO THE ITALIAN OUTPOST TRENCHES.

5. THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET IN ACTION: THE "BENEDETTO BRIN" FIRING TWO OF HER 305-MM. GUNS BEFORE TRIPOLI.

more especially against the Italian troops of the first line of defence, stationed behind earthworks at the extreme limit of the oasis on which Tripoli stands. It is understood that when the next Italian advance is made it will be to an oasis ten miles in the desert, which at the moment is held by the Turks. With regard to the third photograph, it should be remarked that very little has been said about this mishap to Italian arms.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



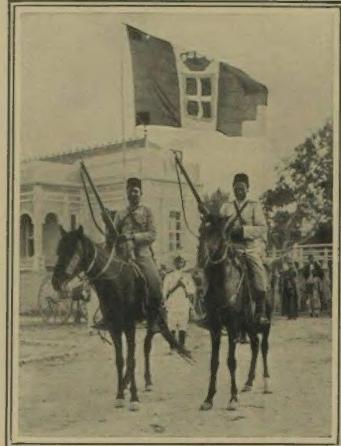
Photo, L.N.A.
"EYES" FOR THE ITALIAN ARMY IN TRIPOLI : A MILITARY AIRMAN STANDING BESIDE HIS PACKED AEROPLANE.

Elsewhere in this Number will be found an illustration dealing with the transportation of the Italian army aeroplanes from Naples to the front.



Photo, Hyatt
A STATUE OF A FAMOUS AIRMAN UNDER THE STATUE OF A GREAT ENGLISH KING : THE ROLLS MEMORIAL AT MONMOUTH.

A memorial to the late Hon. C. S. Rolls, third son of Lord Liangattock, and the first airman to lose his life in this country, was unveiled at Monmouth last week. The photograph shows Lord Raglan speaking after the ceremony. The monument stands immediately below a statue of Henry V., in a niche on the wall behind. Henry V. was born at Monmouth in 1387.



Photo, Illust. Bureau.
SERVING THE ENEMY : TURKISH GENDARMES UNDER THE ITALIAN FLAG IN TRIPOLI, AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

One of the most interesting features of the situation in Tripoli after the Italian occupation was to see Italian officials moving from place to place under Turkish escort.



AN OTTOMAN SUCCESS : TURKISH CAVALRY OUTRIDING AND KILLING ARAB GENDARMES IN THE SERVICE OF ITALY, IN THE TRIPOLI DESERT.

We are able to illustrate a curious incident which happened in the desert about Tripoli town on the 12th of this month. By that time, the Arab-organised gendarmerie had been taken over by the Italians. Three gendarmes were sent into the desert on duty, when, all of a sudden, they were overtaken and attacked by a strong patrol of Turkish cavalry reconnoitring the district. The Arab gendarmes were killed.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY LIONEL JAMES.



IN THE TOWN IN WHICH, REPORT HAS IT, 4000 CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED BY ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT : THE TURKISH BARRACKS AT BENGHAZI, AND THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

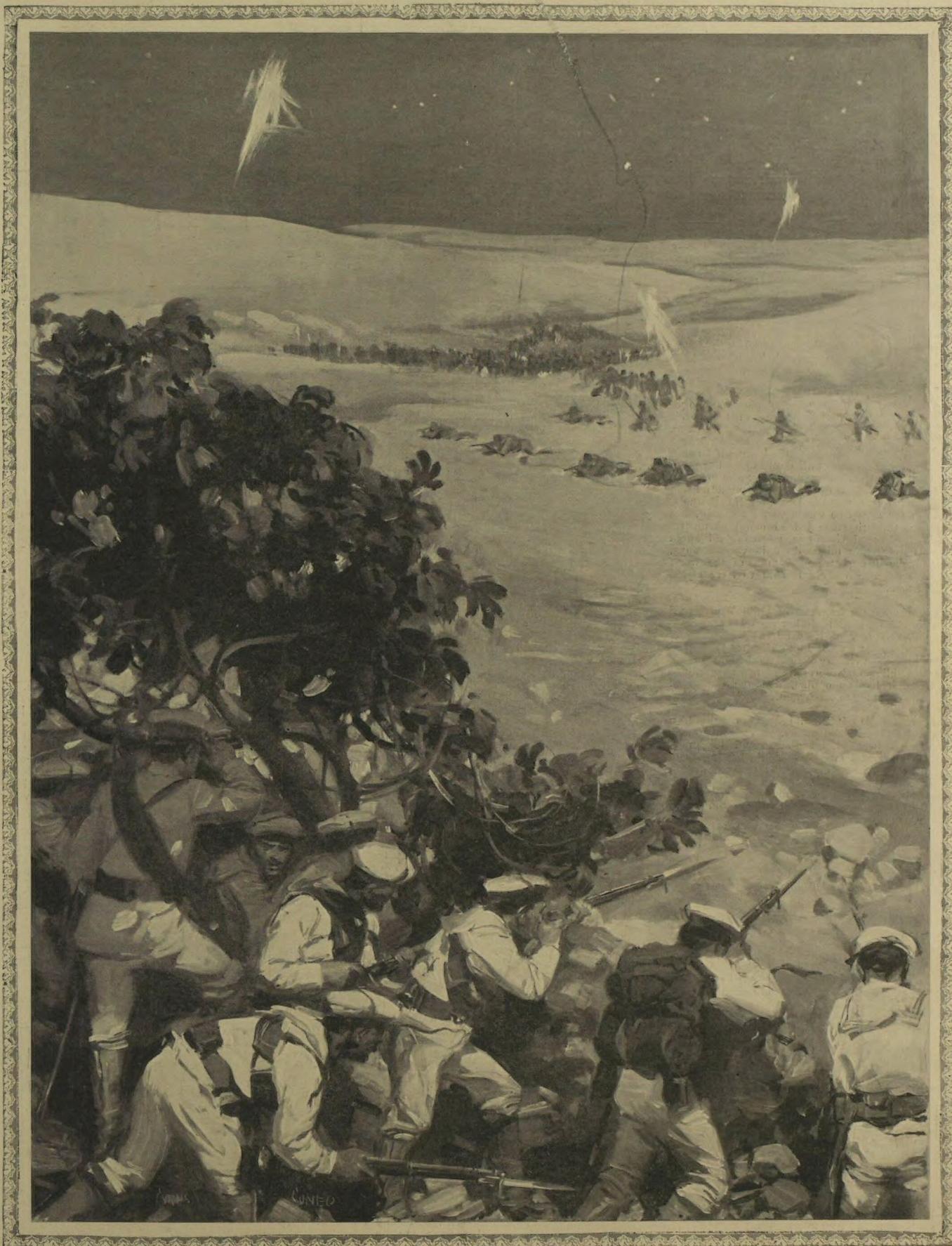
Reports current in the middle of the week stated that the Italian attack and occupation of Benghazi did not take place without drastic action having serious results. It has been stated that the bombardment resulted in some four thousand casualties among the inhabitants of Benghazi. It is further said that among the wounded was the British Consul, Mr. Francis John Jones. At the moment of going to press these statements lack confirmation. Official news, however, admitted heavy casualties, including many officers, which indicates street-fighting. With regard to these photographs, it should be said that the Turkish barracks are now occupied by Italian troops, while the Italian flag flies over the Governor's residence. The cattle-market at Benghazi is the rendezvous of the Arabs and the Bedouins of the upland of Cyrenaica.



IN A NORTH AFRICAN TOWN NOW OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS : THE FUNDUK (CATTLE MARKET) AT BENGHAZI, AN ARAB AND BEDOUIN RENDEZVOUS.

AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS : A TURKISH ATTACK ON ITALIANS AT TRIPOLI.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM A SKETCH MADE AT TRIPOLI BY LIONEL JAMES.



THE ENEMY FROM THE DESERT: TURKISH SKIRMISHERS IN ACTION AGAINST AN ITALIAN OUTPOST: UNDER THE SHOTS OF ITALIAN SAILORS ON LAND AND THE SHELLS OF ITALIAN WAR-SHIPS AT SEA.

The Turkish troops, having retired from Tripoli into the interior, soon made it evident that they did not intend to leave the Italians in altogether peaceful possession of the town. On the 9th of this month, for instance, they made a hostile demonstration, coming out of the desert against the naval outpost line, and attacking by bright moonlight. The Italians returned the fire in good earnest, and the Turkish position was made less tenable than it might have

been by the firing of shells and star shells from the blockading war-ships. The censorship is so strict at the front that it is now well-nigh impossible for descriptive details of movements and actions to be sent by telegraph. It has been suggested that the extraordinarily careful service of news-prevention has its origin either in the fact that Italy is not so invariably successful as she would have the world believe, or that she is in some fear of reverses.

At the Sign of St. Paul's

Bolingbroke praying
at the tomb of his father,
John of Gaunt, St. Paul's.
1539.

The body of
Richard II being
in state in St. Paul's.
1400.



ANDREW LANG ON UNWRITTEN WORKS, AND THE VALUE OF SHORT STORIES.

AN essayist in search of a subject, and endowed with the gift of parody, might find a theme in the works which authors have intended to write and have left unwritten. A little scratching in literary biographies will supply information about the abandoned intentions; and the rest, to a parodist of genius, is easy work. He might give the plots of two or three of the novels for which Hawthorne, in his novels, leaves the basal (or basic?)

ideas—the happy thought which was to be the germ of the tale. I am sure that anyone "who has the mind" (but it needs a great deal of mind!) could make a good story out of the idea (not Hawthorne's, I think) of the man who was a very good man, but in practice, through some baleful moral chemistry, was a kind of moral Upas-tree, poisoning all whom he came across. He might do it in various ways, not merely by being "a good man of the worst sort," as Lord Beaconsfield is said to have styled Mr. Gladstone.

We might have a fragment of Milton's projected epic on King Arthur, and another from De Quincey's contemplated History of England, while a page of his designed work "on the Infinite" would be quite enough. Imagine a History of England by De Quincey, the most rambling and digressive of mankind. As to the Infinite, it has no outline, and the author of metaphysics would "to mathematics fly."

Scott contemplated, I find reason to believe, a novel on the Gowrie Conspiracy. I can imagine a comic scene between Laird Bower and Logan of Restalrig, characters made to Scott's hand. As to R. L. Stevenson, he seems actually to have written large portions of romances which he then destroyed, to the sorrow of criticism. I dimly remember that he spoke of the loss of a bagful of manuscripts in

PERHAPS BY PRAXITELES: A BRONZE HEAD OF HYPNOS, THE GOD OF SLEEP, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"Austere, inspired by the idea of remote, unmoved Deity, not of suffering man, is the bronze head of Hypnos, the Sleep-God, which may be the work of Praxiteles. . . . Gone is the figure, gone one of the night-hawk's wings that were attached to each temple, gone the bright paste that once filled the eyes. But what a fragment, what a head! With what a shock of delight one comes upon it suddenly in the British Museum!"

From "The Consolations of a Critic," by C. Lewis Hind.

to guess that Pope contemplated a translation of the Odes of Horace (which would have been popular), and that Walpole, in a mood of unwanted generosity, gave the £200; but, not being a literary man, thought that the Odes were in Greek, not Latin—by Homer, not by Horace. Pope got the money, at all events, though he never wrote the book. He was indeed a fortunate author!

Perhaps there may be a less romantic explanation. "Homer,"

in the *Athenaeum*, may be a misprint for "Horace." I

have known Homer

cited where Hume,

"Homer's Essays"!

Or the writer of the note

in the *Athenaeum* may have written "Homer"

in place of "Horace" in a moment of absence of mind. Everyone has these moments, but I wonder why I often catch myself writing "think" for "thing" and "somethink" for "something". Naturally, I do not make that error in speaking. In writing it is chronic.

MR. WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
Who has a new Novel, "Hushed Up," appearing this month, and has just contributed a serial story, "The Mystery of Nine," to the *Daily Telegraph*.

Camera-Portrait by E. O. Hoppé.

David Hume, was intended. Homer's Essays! Or the writer of the note in the *Athenaeum* may have written "Homer" in place of "Horace" in a moment of absence of mind. Everyone has these moments, but I wonder why I often catch myself writing "think" for "thing" and "somethink" for "something". Naturally, I do not make that error in speaking. In writing it is chronic.

Some people have very strange ideas of value. I was asked lately to estimate the pecuniary value of two ghost-stories found in a manuscript of the early nineteenth century. One was a version of the noted Beresford ghost-story on which Scott based the ballad of "The Eve of St. John." I have published the oldest and most authentic version, and the tale occurs in most collections.

The other narrative was of a lady who, in an old abbey, saw a man, presumably a monk, walk into an ancient cell from which there was no outlet, and did not find him in the cell. This is the most common of all types of ghost-story; you see a figure, male or female, go along a passage into a room with only one door, you enter the room, and nobody is there. In a very recent case, the figure was a Catholic priest, accompanied by a dog! These stories are inexplicable, but not pecuniarily valuable.



"IT IS HER SOUL WE SEE: THE BODY IS MERELY AN EPISODE: THE CITY OF SLEEP," FROM A COLOURED LITHOGRAPH BY SPENSER PRYSE.

"These portraits bored me. . . . As I walked through those rooms, suddenly,

in an unimportant place, I saw a modest, coloured lithograph by Spenser

Pryse, and all my joy came back. . . .

This woman stands there looking out over the silent sleeping world. It is her soul we see; the body is merely an episode. I follow her dream, and with her I go into that land of dreams beyond the horizon, where self passes, trembling, with a wrench, into infinity."

From "The Consolations of a Critic," by C. Lewis Hind, by Courtesy of the Publishers,

Messrs. A. and C. Black.

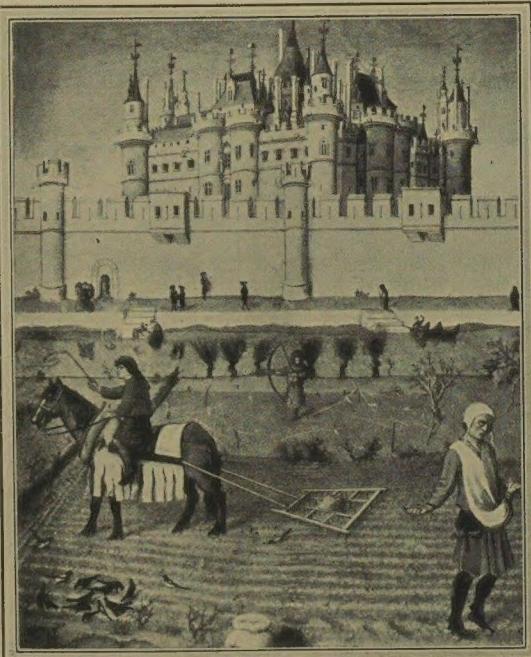
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

a Highland town, but his biographers do not mention the circumstance.

One author, Mr. Pope, got a good deal of money, £200, out of that hater of authors, Sir Robert Walpole, for a book which he not only did not write, but could never have dreamed of writing, because the subject never existed. Yet, as we read in the *Athenaeum* (Oct. 14, p. 461). "Pope acknowledged the receipt from Walpole of £200 for the encouragement of the book he is now about, 'The Odes of Homer' into English verse."

Pope knew—Walpole clearly did not—that there are no Odes of Homer, that he clung to the hexameter, and was not in Pindar's line. Yet he took the money, of which Walpole was so niggardly when the encouragement of literature was concerned. The date was April 29 (it should have been April 1), 1725.

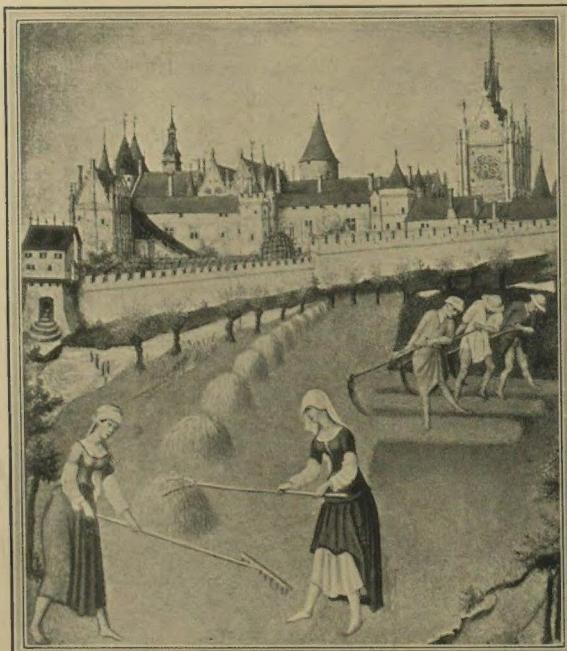
How are we to explain these amazing facts? I venture



"AN ILLUSTRATION IN 'THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD': JUNE (LE PALAIS ET LA SAINTE CHAPELLE) FROM 'LES TRÈS RICHES HEURES DU DUC DE BERRY.' BY POL DE LIMBOURG AND HIS BROTHERS.

"But of all the delights of this book, the pictures that give the clearest idea of Pol de Limbourg's genius are his representations of the twelve months—naïve and delightful landscapes . . . poppies that gleam in the track of the mower; bags of seed in the furrows waiting for the dip of the sowers' hands. . . . In the background . . . rises, silhouetted against the heavens, one of the many castles belonging to the Duc du Berry."

From "The Consolations of a Critic," by C. Lewis Hind.



"AN ILLUSTRATION IN 'THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD': JUNE (LE PALAIS ET LA SAINTE CHAPELLE) FROM 'LES TRÈS RICHES HEURES DU DUC DE BERRY.' BY POL DE LIMBOURG AND HIS BROTHERS.

"That Book of Hours three of us in this room have seen—Faith, Honour, and I. We shall never forget that treasure in the locked silver case, behind glass doors, in the library of the Musée Condé at Chantilly. Breathlessly we peered through the glass and deciphered the title, Les Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry. . . . The vellum pages are lettered and illuminated, and upon seventy-one of them there are pictures."

From "The Consolations of a Critic," by C. Lewis Hind.

ITALY'S "ARAB-FRIGHTENER"; AND HER FIRST TURKISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM SKETCHES BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, SPECIAL WAR-ARTIST OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," NOW IN TRIPOLI



1. THE DISPATCH OF "ENGINES OF WAR" TO WHICH THE ARABS IN TRIPOLI ATTRIBUTE SUPERNATURAL POWERS: AEROPLANES OF THE ITALIAN ARMY ARRIVING AT NAPLES EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT.

With regard to the first of these sketches, Mr. Frederic Villiers, who has arrived in Tripoli, says: "The Neapolitans took great interest in the arrival of the aeroplanes. The flying-machines were encased in light wooden crates lined with starred paper or linen. This material could be torn easily, much to the delight of many, who were thus able to get a glimpse of the aeroplanes." Out of seven aeroplanes which Mr. Villiers saw shipped to the front two were Farmanas. The other day Captain Pezza made an ascent on a Blériot sed.

2. SOLACE FOR THOSE CAPTURED ON TURKISH TRANSPORTS: ITALIAN OFFICERS GIVING CIGARETTES TO THEIR COUNTRY'S FIRST PRISONERS OF WAR ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT CASERTA.

at a height of at least 1000 feet, flew over the lines, the outposts, and the harbour. The Arabs were filled with amazement and terror, believing the flight brought about by supernatural means. With regard to the second illustration, it should be remarked that it shows the arrival at Caserta of 300 Turks, the first prisoners of war captured by the Italians during the campaign. On their landing, Italian officers endeavoured to console them by giving them cigarettes, much to the satisfaction of most of them.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

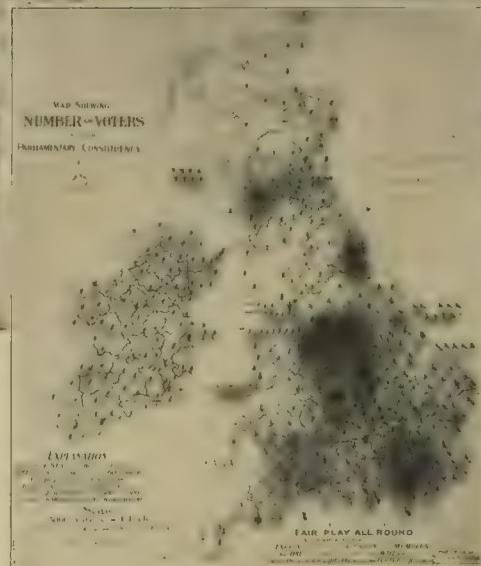


SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANIMALS.

THE proper teaching of biology holds that there are four questions which have to be asked and answered in order to render complete the life-history of any animal or plant. In reality, these questionings of science are the inquiries of intelligent childhood. Taken in due order, the queries run thus: What is it? How does it live? Where does it live? And, how has it come to be what it is? The first two questions deal, in their replies, with the nature and mode of life of the animal or plant—its rank in the scale, and its mode of living. The last query concerns its evolution—how it has attained its place in nature, and whether it is a child of progress or of degeneration. The third question, "Where does it live?" refers to what biologists call the "distribution" of the living being—or, in other words, to its geography: its place on the world's surface, and the exact areas within which it is to be found.

If we could perfectly answer these four questions regarding any living being, we should be in a position to write fully its whole life-history. Of late years, dating from the researches of Russell, Slater, and others, the distribution of animals has



DESIGNED TO SHOW THAT SCOTLAND HAS FOUR TOO MANY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AND IRELAND FORTY-FOUR TOO MANY: MAJOR A. C. MORRISON-BELL'S "FAIR PLAY ALL ROUND" MAP OF THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN EACH PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY IN 1911.

On the map is the following "Explanation": "There are 670 seats in the House of Commons. 610 are shown on this map, the remaining 60 in London. Each peg represents a constituency. Height of peg shows the number of voters. For instance, 2 inches equals 10,000 voters; 3½ inches equals 17,500; 8½ inches equals 4000, and so on. Romford has 55,951; Kilkenney, 1690."—Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., has calculated that England is entitled to forty-seven more members, and that one more member should be given to Wales; whereas on the same basis Scotland has four and Ireland no less than forty-four too many."



WITH PEGS WHOSE HEIGHTS SHOW THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN EACH CONSTITUENCY: MAJOR A. C. MORRISON-BELL'S "FAIR PLAY ALL ROUND" MAP.



WITH PEGS WHOSE HEIGHTS SHOW THE NUMBER OF VOTERS IN EACH CONSTITUENCY: THE "FAIR PLAY ALL ROUND" MAP OF THE VOTERS IN LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

not only been studied with care, but has resulted in throwing a significant light on many other biological problems. To-day, therefore, the geography of both animal and plant life assumes a high importance in natural-history studies.

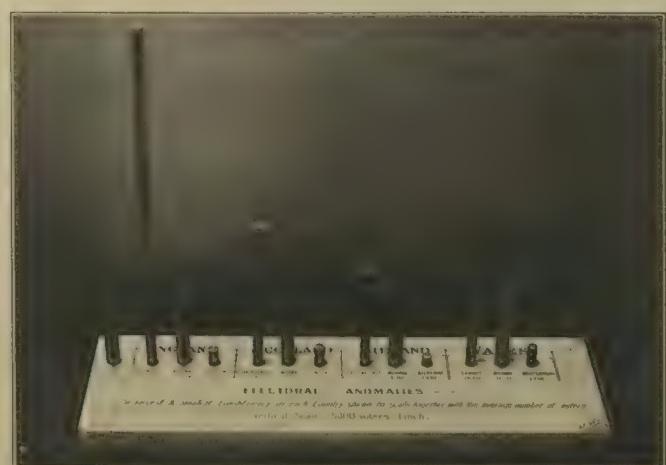
Various works of classic value have been published dealing with the geography of animal life. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in his two volumes on the Distribution of Animals and in his book on "Island Life," enters into the subject in detail. The late Dr. P. H. Sclater similarly devoted much time and attention to the subject, and between these naturalists the world was first mapped out into zoogeographical regions. These regions and their boundaries are determined, of course, by the fauna characteristic of them. The ordinary boundaries and frontiers of countries were of no avail. Animals have no concern with human politics, and go their own ways in determining their range of habitations. So it became necessary to map out the world from the point of view of the naturalist, the politician's limitations being altogether ignored. One remarkable outcome of the interest taken in zoogeography has been the recent publication of a magnificent atlas on this subject. It forms Volume V. of "Bartholomew's Physical Atlas," published by Messrs. John Bartholomew and Co., of Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. The authors concerned in the production of this work are Dr. Bartholomew, Mr. W. Eagle Clarke, of the Royal Scottish Museum, and Mr. Percy H. Grimshaw, also of the latter institution. The

work consists chiefly of maps, in which the distribution of different species of animals is duly detailed; and as the list ranges from vertebrates to molluscs and

and their neighbours) limited to the Australian region, while, curiously enough, one family, the opossums, are not found in Australia at all, but survive in America? I am speaking of the zoological or true opossums, not of creatures the Australian colonist chooses to designate by that name.

These are questions which at once arouse our interest, because they teach us that the distribution of animals is not a matter of chance, but a matter of biological and geological law. The answers to such queries will be found in the Bartholomew Atlas, wherein also matters relating to the dispersal of animals, and specially of birds (whose migrations form an interesting part of the subject), will be found duly treated of in the Introduction. Again, to show how geology enters intimately into the solution of distribution problems—equally, indeed, with the sister science of biology—we may instance the case of island life. I said years ago that teachers in schools should study Wallace's "Island Life," and show their pupils that an island was to be regarded as much more than "a piece of land surrounded by water." They should be taught that any island is either a broken-off bit of a bigger land or a volcanic mass shot up from the sea-bed. The animals and plants of the one class of islands—"continental," like Great Britain, differ materially from those of the other class; "volcanic," like the Azores or the Galapagos Islands—the explanation being founded on the nature of the island and its connection, recent, remote, or absent, with a continental area. Even the popular problem of the want of snakes in Ireland falls to be resolved on scientific lines of this kind.

ANDREW WILSON.



THE BLUE PEGS OF AN M.P.'S OBJECT-LESSON: A DEVICE SHOWING THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST CONSTITUENCY IN EACH COUNTRY TO SCALE, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

The pegs and divisions (from left to right) are marked: "Normal: 11,799 for 670 seats.—England: Romford, 55,951; normal, 12,968; Durham, 2698.—Scotland: Lanark Partick, 24,617; normal, 11,117; Wick, 3037.—Ireland: East Belfast, 17,176; normal, 6761; Kilkenney, 1690.—Wales: Cardiff, 28,932; normal, 12,272; Montgomery, 3458." The vertical scale is—5000 voters equals one inch. To aid the lesson he seeks to give by means of these maps, Major Morrison-Bell has had set up on the L.C.C. site in the Strand the device illustrated and described on the opposite page.

SHOULD THERE BE A REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ?—AN M.P.'S OBJECT-LESSON.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG



"1 FOOT = 2,500 VOTES": THE POLES OF A POLITICAL BELIEF SET UP IN THE STRAND.

The vacant L.C.C. site in the Strand has become a decided attraction to the passer-by, for there has been erected on it the device here illustrated, which has been set up at the instance of Major A. C. Morrison-Bell, who, urging the redistribution of seats, asks, "Why not reform the House of Commons first?" As we note under the Illustrations which deal with

the same subject on the opposite page, Sir Henry Kimber has calculated that England is entitled to forty-seven more members, and that one more member should be given to Wales; whereas, on the same basis, Scotland has four and Ireland no fewer than forty-four too many. (See Photographs on Opposite Page.)

ART & MUSIC &

THE DRAMA



Photo, Langfier.

FROM THE LEGENDARY EAST TO THE FRENCH BOHEMIA OF 1830: FRÄULEIN POLDI MÜLLER, WHO HAS MADE A CONSIDERABLE PERSONAL SUCCESS IN "1830," THE NEW "MIMO-BALLET-DRAMA" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

Fräulein Müller will be remembered as the fascinating Maid in "Sumurún."

Interest in Russian Ballet continues unabated, the appeal of Karsavina, Nijinsky, and their brilliant companions is as strong as it was three months ago, when the subscribers to grand season were in town. It would hardly be correct to suggest that the repertory of the dancers has been strengthened by the addition of "Giselle." This elaborate ballet is a little too long for a modern audience, the action is not always clear to those who do not understand the language of gesture, while the elaborate and extremely difficult movements of the prima ballerina lose part of the effect they made in the far-off days of Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn.

When these great prime ballerine were to the fore, and Cerito and Taglioni were dancing, the various degrees of achievement in Italian ballet-dancing were well known and understood. To-day, the finer arts of the dance are hardly recognised outside the ranks of those who practise them. At the same time, it must be admitted that M. Pierre Monteux lacks the qualities of a conductor of dance-music that would enable us to forget M. Tcherepnine. Doubtless, when he has warmed to his work, and has grown more familiar with the various ballets, he will do better, but on the opening night many of his *tempi* left something to be desired on the stage off.

Those who thought that "Ring" performances without the guiding hand of



MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JULIUS—THE SECOND IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

FROM A STAGE ARCADIA TO THE MODERN JAPAN OF THE STAGE: MISS FLORENCE SMITHSON, WHO IS PLAYING O HANA SAN, THE SINGER IN THE TEMPLE IN "THE MOUSME," AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

Miss Smithson's last great success was made as Sombra in "The Arcadians."

before the public this week. The first symphony concert of the New Symphony Orchestra will be given on Nov. 9, and the prices of reserved seats will be two, three, and five shillings. Among the soloists engaged is one Louis Godowski, aged eleven!

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.

IF only on account of its mismatched first act, which may really be said to offer the perfection of Scottish comedy, Mr. Barrie's stage-story of "What Every Woman Knows" would be acceptable, and more than acceptable at any time, though it is only three years since the piece had a long run. In his portraiture of the Wylies, father and sons, in his whimsical notion of the conspiracy they plan against John Shand, the railway porter, to punish his unlawful use of their library for purposes of self-improvement; and in the study of Maggie Wylie herself, the neglected young spinster whom they force on him as his future wife, we see the "Auld Licht" humourist in his best and most delightful vein. The play, to be sure, contains more than one particular act. There is the boisterous fun of the election scene, there is also, what always seemed out of harmony with the general atmosphere, the episode of the married hero's infatuation for a lady of rank, and, by way of amends for this, there are the delicious passages in which sweet-natured Maggie lets herhus-

MUSIC.

COVENT Garden has settled down to what has all the promise of a very successful autumn



Photo, Ellis and Watery.

THE BARRIE REVIVAL AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S: MISS HILDA TREVELYAN AS MAGGIE WYLIE IN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS."

The season of recitals has opened at last, rather later than usual, but it is to be remarked that the number of young artists who are using this expensive and rather cumbersome method of introducing themselves is not large. For the most part, those who are giving recitals have established a following. The



Photo, Langfier.

CHIEF SINGER OF THE ARAWA MAORIS AT THE PALACE THEATRE: IWA. Iwa is wearing one of those rare cloaks of Kiwi feathers which are handed down from generation to generation. The Kiwi, otherwise the apteryx, belongs to a genus of ratite birds, several species of which inhabit New Zealand. They are called Kiwi from their cry.

band's folly have vent and insinuates her way into his heart. It is good to renew acquaintance with such a refreshing and homely fable, good to meet again a character who, despite what she says of herself, has so much charm and exhales such an influence of restfulness and sanity as Maggie. Fortunately for the present revival Miss Hilda Trevelyan is at hand to resume the part in which she was inimitable; her performance needs no fresh praises for its supreme and touching naturalness. Strange to say, too, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier is hardly missed, for we have now in Mr. C. M. Hallard a John Shand of much rugged force and fervour—just the sort of man the author had in mind. On the other hand, the rendering does lose something by the absence of Mr. Sydney Valentine and Mr. Gwynn; and, indeed, there has been almost an entire change of cast for this production. Apart from Miss Trevelyan, only two players are to be seen in their original rôles; these are Lady Tree and Mr. Norman Forbes, who help considerably by their vivacity to cover up Mr. Barrie's occasional lapses into conventionality.



Photo, Langfier.

THE MAORIS AT THE PALACE: THE CHIEF SINGER, THE CHIEF DANCER, AND OTHER DANCERS.

The chief singer is seen on the extreme left; the chief dancer is next to her.

London Symphony Orchestra, London Choral Society, Wessely String Quartette, and Broadwood Concert Company have all made their first autumn appearance

CHIEF DANCER OF THE ARAWA MAORIS AT THE PALACE: BELLA PAPAKURA. The Maoris who were at the White City during the summer are now at the Palace, and are proving a great attraction. A typical programme includes two Poi dances, a Maori Love Song, and "Waata Poi," rendered by Iwa, accompanied by the Poi girls.

Richter would be but poor affairs will be agreeably disappointed. Franz Schalk has proved a very sound musician, who does not subordinate the stage to the orchestra after the fashion of some conductors of Wagner's music, who may go unnamed. His readings are sane, vigorous, and his own. At the time of writing it is impossible to speak of the first Cycle as a whole, next week will bring the time to do so, but the first two performances have been quite satisfactory, and the public interest has been stirred to an extent that has led the directors to announce a third Cycle. This will probably limit the programme originally laid down, but we shall at least hear Humperdinck's "Königskinder," of which rehearsals are already in active progress.

A new orchestra is to enter the crowded arena. The public support given to the orchestral concerts at Bechstein's has led to the organisation of the London Concert Orchestra, which will make its first appearance on Monday next under the direction of Mr. Theodore Stier. He

original rôles; these are Lady Tree and Mr. Norman Forbes, who help considerably by their vivacity to cover up Mr. Barrie's occasional lapses into conventionality.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

NOT ACTUATED BY ANY DISLOYALTY TOWARDS THE UNIONIST LEADER.

Mr. Waldorf Astor.
 Lord Hugh Cecil. Lord Selborne (Chairman) Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. F. E. Smith. Lord Willoughby de Broke (Hon. Sec.)



Mr. George Wyndham.

The Duke of Northumberland (Treasurer).

Sir Edward Carson.

Lord Halsbury (President).

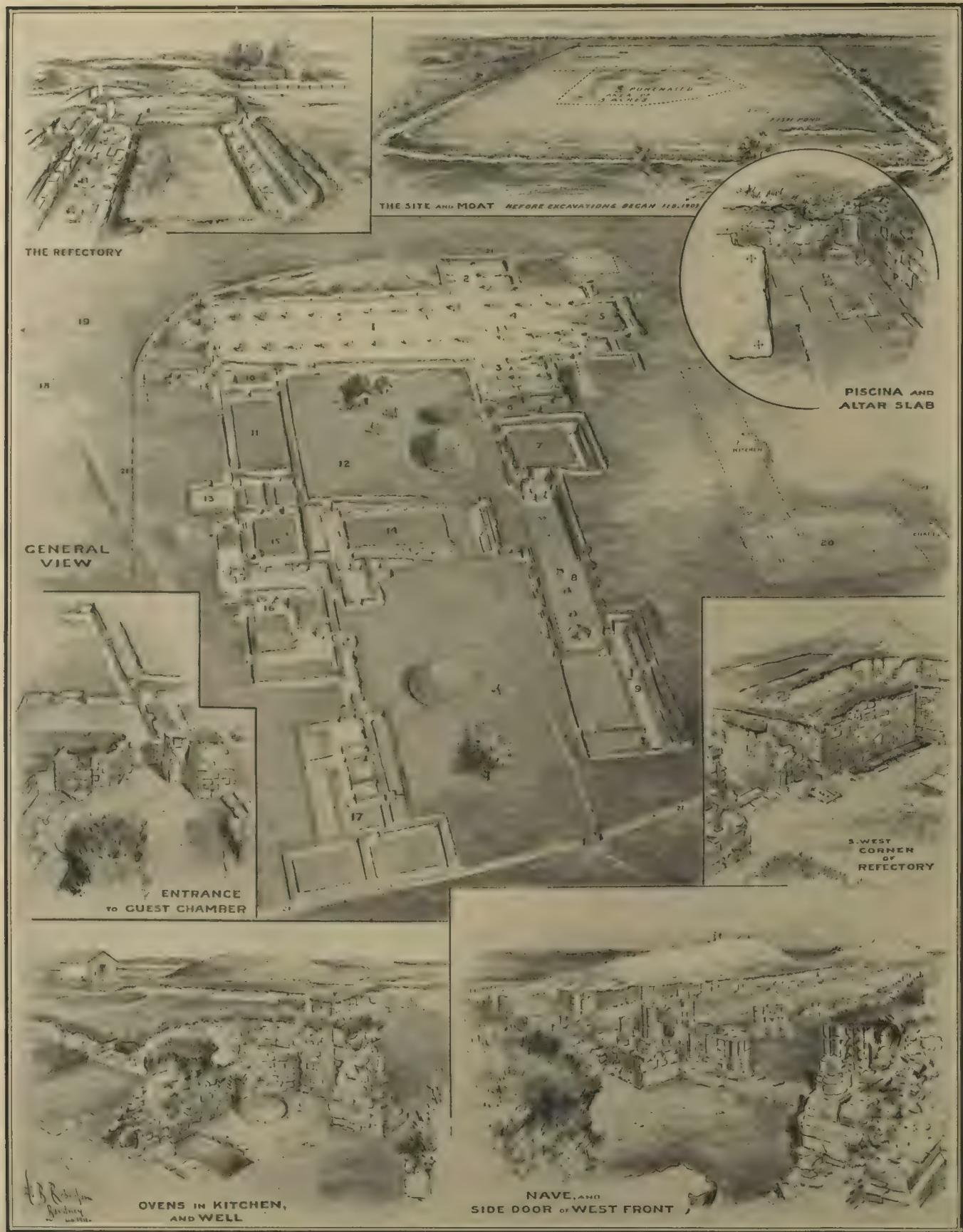
CHIEFS OF THE "DIE-HARDS": SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE MUCH-DISCUSSED HALSBURY CLUB.

At a meeting held some days ago, as a sequel to recent political events, the situation created by the passing of the Parliament Bill was considered, and it was decided to form a club, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, which should be called the Halsbury Club, and should have as its object the concentration of the energy of citizens intending to "restore a Free Constitution to the United Kingdom," and should insist on the revival and maintenance of principles they hold to be vital to national and Imperial existence. It was

immediately suggested that the club was insisting, to use the popular phrase, that "Balfour must go." This was denied at once by Lord Halsbury, who said: "Will you allow me to contradict in the most specific manner that the Halsbury Club, in so far as I know, or any single member of it, is actuated by any disloyalty towards the Leader of the Party? We desire to co-operate with all Unionists, whatever view they may have taken of the events of last August, in fighting for the Unionist cause to the utmost of our power." (See Article elsewhere).

WHERE ETHELRED THE KING BECAME A MONK: BARDNEY ABBEY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



UNEARTHED FROM MOUNDS: THE REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS OLD BARDNEY ABBEY, TO WHICH IT IS HOPE TO ADD MANY NEW DISCOVERIES.

Two years ago, a number of mounds, three-quarters of a mile or so, from the village of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, marked the site of the once-famous Benedictine Abbey, a place famed before the Norman Abbey was built as the spot to which Osfrida brought the mutilated remains of Oswald, king and saint, who was killed fighting for Christianity against Penda, the heathen King of Mercia, in 672. It was this Osfrida who afterwards married King Ethelred. She was murdered in 697; and thereupon, her husband resigned his crown to become a monk at Bardney Abbey, where he had buried his Queen. He is spoken of as the founder of the Abbey in 704, but it is more likely that he restored it, or rebuilt it, and was its first Abbot. In the past two years very thorough excavations have been going on on the

site, with interesting results, some of which we illustrate. A few days ago the burial service was conducted by the Dean of Lincoln over a number of skeletons and bones disturbed during the work of excavation. The figures in the drawing of the general view refer to the following: 1. Nave. 2. North Transept. 3. South Transept. 4. Choir. 5. Presbytery. Bardney Abbey Church. 6. Parlour. 7. Chapter House. 8. Monks' Dormitory Foundations. 9. Rere Dorter (Dormitory). 10. Entry. 11. Cellarium. 12. Cloister. 13. Guest Chamber. 14. Frater (Refectory). 15. Yard and Well. 16. Kitchen. 17. Guest House. 18. Gate. 19. Roadway leading to outer gate at most. 20. Infirmary and Chapel. 21. Wall built from stone excavated, and fence enclosing purchased area of three acres.

THE LU-CHÜN: THE PERMANENT FIELD ARMY OF CHINA.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3 BY HARLINGUE.



IT has been said that the success or failure of the Imperial forces employed to put a speedy end to the very dangerous rising which began at Wu-chang depends upon three things: the fidelity of the troops sent to the South, the safety of the Peking-Hankau railway, and the restriction of the revolt to the area in which it commenced. This, according to the military correspondent of the "Times." It would appear, further, that there are other important factors in the situation, notably money and war-material. It was remarked early this week, for instance, that the Chinese Government was so short of money that it was believed that it would not pay the metropolitan officials' salaries next month; while at the same time it was said that certain of the shells fired by the Imperialist forces in the fighting at Hankau had been picked up and had been found to be nothing more deadly than painted wood. It may be noted also that the revolutionists were fortunate enough to begin their operations with two most valuable points in their favour; that is to say, they obtained money and arms by seizing the provincial treasury of Wuchang, with about two million taels in Government silver, and Hanyang Arsenal, a most efficient concern. The chief weakness of the revolutionists' position is the fact that it can be attacked rapidly by means of the Peking-Hankau railway.



1. OF THE FOREIGN-DRILLED TROOPS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE MODERN ARMY OF CHINA: CAVALRYMEN.

2. WITH THE GERMAN INSTRUCTOR TO THE SOUTHERN ARMY, MAJOR FUCHS; CHINESE OFFICERS IN PARADE DRESS.

3. TYPICAL OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE CHINESE ARMY: GENERAL FONG SHAN.

4. OF CHINA'S PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE: A CAVALRYMAN OF THE MODERN ARMY.

The army of China, as at present constituted, is no more than sixteen years old, and began with a body of 5000 men trained in the European manner as a result of the enterprise of Yuan Shih-kai, that strong man of China who still feels that the "affection of the foot," which the Imperial Edict announcing his "retirement" gave as the reason for his dismissal, is not yet healed. Thus was created a modern and efficient force which took the place of badly clothed, badly nourished, opium-dazed "warriors" of other days. The "Times" corre-

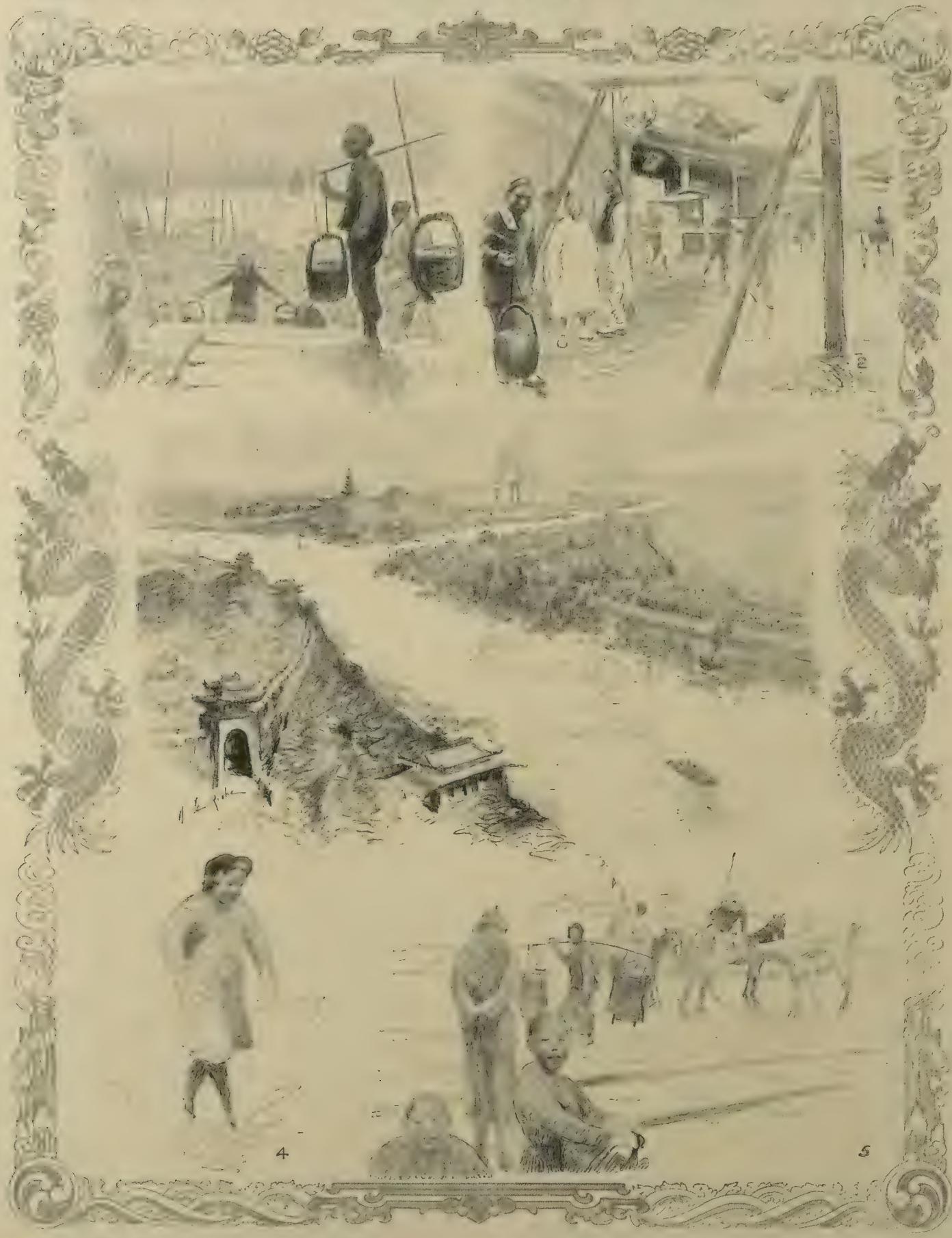
5. A MOST ABLE DIVISIONAL COMMANDER: THE CHINESE GENERAL MA-LUNG-BIAO.

6. ON THE LINE WHOSE SAFETY MAY MEAN SUCCESS FOR THE IMPERIAL FORCES TRANSPORTING CHINESE TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL ON THE PEKING-HANKAU RAILWAY.

7. METHODS WHICH MAY MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE IMPERIAL FORCES TO DEFEAT THE REVOLUTIONISTS AT WUCHANG: TRANSPORTING MODERN ARTILLERY ON THE PEKING-HANKAU LINE.

spondent at Peking states that, assuming that the effective strength is the paper strength, and that no man is absent, the total strength amounts to 240,815 men, but says that the actual strength is 180,000 foreign-trained men with 162 batteries of mountain and field artillery, each of six guns. Of this total, 160,000 are combatants. The army as a whole comprises the Lu Chün, or field army, a permanent force; and the Hsun Fang Tui, or patrol army, who act as police in time of peace and as second line of defence in time of war.

FIRED AT WITH WOODEN SHELLS: HANKAU, THE REBEL "CAPITAL."



1. THE RIVER-FRONT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS' "CAPITAL": THE STEPS DOWN TO THE BANKS OF THE YANGTSE AT HANKAU.

2. A SEAT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IN A CITY CAPTURED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS: THE ENTRANCE TO THE VICEROY'S YAMEN AT WUCHANG.

3. TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES ONE GREAT CITY: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WUCHANG, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCES OF HUNAN AND HUPEH, HANKAU, AND HANYANG.

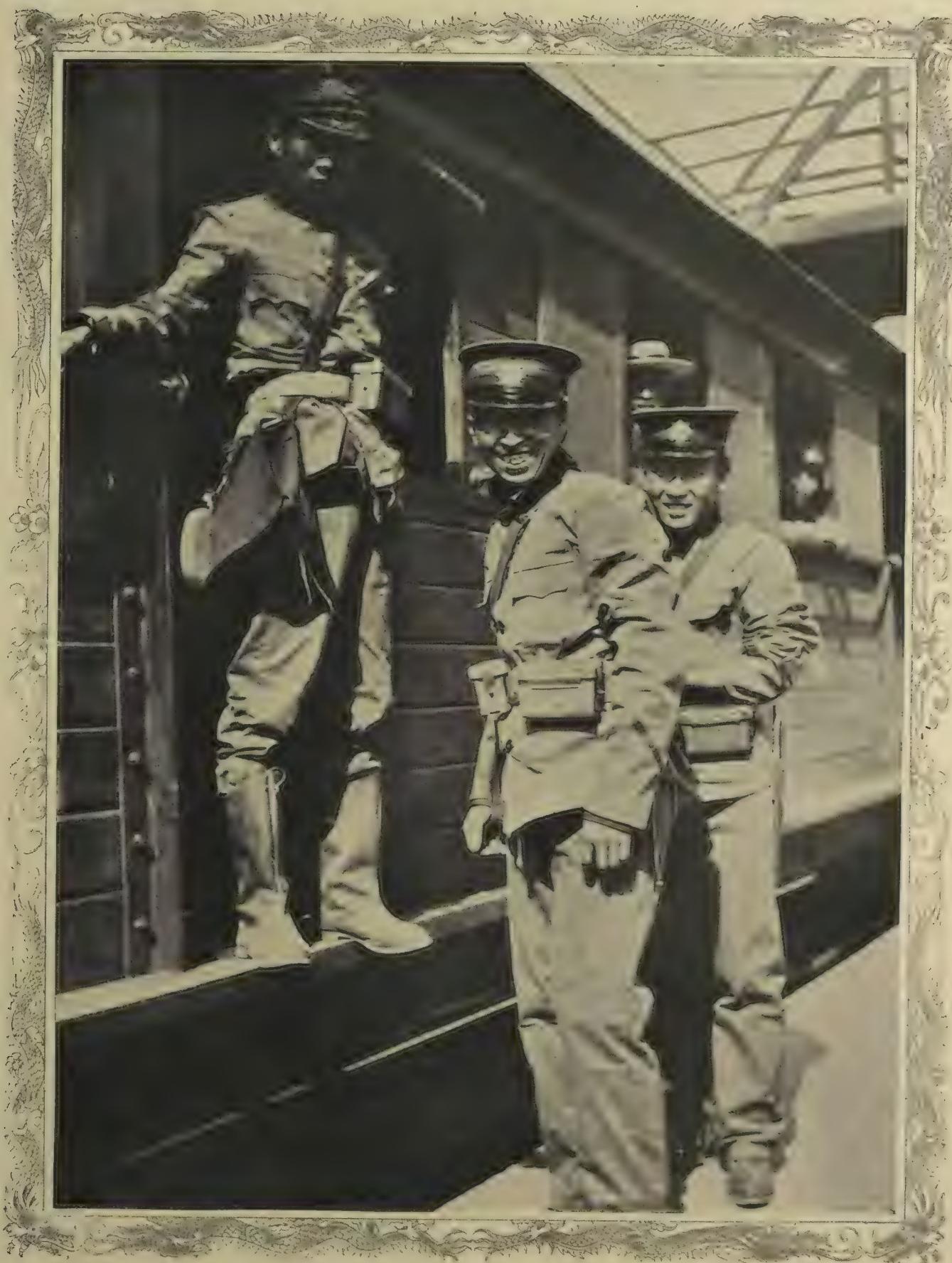
4. WITH FEET KEPT SMALL BY BINDING: A LADY OF WUCHANG.

5. ON THE RAILWAY WHICH MUST BE KEPT OPEN IF THE IMPERIALIST CAUSE IS TO SUCCEED: THE QUAY OF HANKAU RAILWAY-STATION.

Hankau became a familiar name in the newspapers at the very beginning of the serious rising in China, for it was in that place that the "Reformed Government" of China was proclaimed. Recent fighting there, at first reported to have been of a most serious nature, seems, in reality, to have been of comparative unimportance. Some two thousand Imperial troops met about the same number of revolutionists, and the cruisers of Admiral Sa Cheng-Ping fought for the Imperial cause. At the beginning of this week it was stated that the Imperial forces put up

practically no fight, while the revolutionists, on their side, retired hurriedly on hearing the naval guns; while, later, war-ships and Government troops having withdrawn, the revolutionists indulged in looting. Certain Imperialist shells found in the German Concession proved to be of painted wood. It was stated at the same time that Admiral Sa Cheng-Ping and Admiral Jui-Cheng had sent a dispatch saying "the fleet is without coal or rice, and Admiral Jui-Cheng's own gun-boat is without rice or oil, and we are now awaiting death."

NO ILL-CLAD, OPIUM-DAZED "WARRIOR": THE CHINESE "TOMMY."



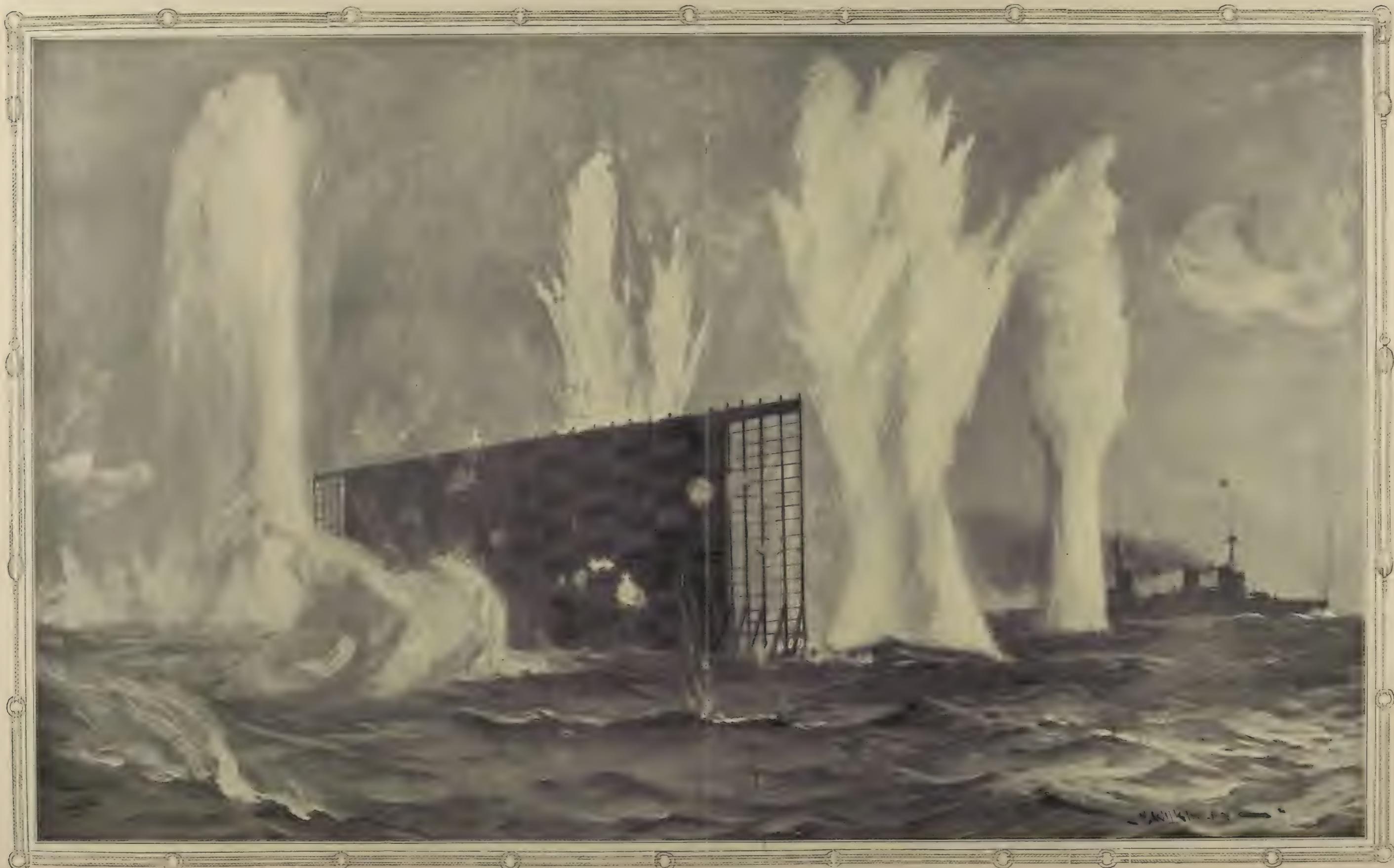
NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR UNIFORMS: THE NEW INFANTRYMEN OF CHINA.

There is a very great change not only in the general arrangement of the Chinese army, but in the officers and men who make it up. Indeed, with modern methods of drill, there has come a new spirit. The profession of arms has taken a far higher grade, and there is a far greater *esprit de corps*. The sons of princes and of high officials are proud to wear

uniform, and so it is with the men, who have gained enormously in smartness, are of a better class than they used to be, and are more disciplined. Further, they are paid, which was not always the case in the past; and they do not smoke opium. In a word, the Chinese "Tommy" of to-day is no longer the ill-clad and semi-savage warrior of former times.

THE SEA "SPOUTING": THE SPECTACULAR SPLASH IN PLACE OF THE DENSE CLOUD OF SMOKE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I.



"HITS" WHICH WOULD CAUSE DEVASTATION ON A WAR-SHIP: A NAVAL TARGET DURING BATTLE-PRACTICE BY BRITISH SHIPS.

When the powders now in use in the Navy were first introduced, the spectacular side of battle-practice shifted from the ship enveloped in dense clouds of heavy white smoke to the target and the columns of water thrown up about it by the impact of the shells upon the sea. A target seen through glasses after several big guns have been fired in quick succession is a remarkable sight, seemingly the centre of a series of terrific submarine explosions, or of a school of gigantic spouting whales. While writing of naval gunnery, it is interesting to recall a report, current last week, which stated that while the

battle-ship "Hindustan," on which the Prince of Wales is serving as midshipman, was acting as marking-ship during the gunnery practice of the "Colossus," and was towing the target, a six-pounder shot from the "Colossus" ricochetted, struck the "Hindustan's" mast, and fell on the vessel's quarterdeck. Fortunately, the only person there at the moment was a marine-sentry, who was unhurt. Fortunately also, of course, the shell was not live, but plugged; nevertheless, it is stated, it ploughed a groove in the corticine deck-covering, and even dented the armoured deck itself. The Prince of Wales was below at the time.

LITERATURE

*Photo, Burleigh.*

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD, whose new Novel, "Under Western Eyes," was published a short time ago by Messrs. Methuen.

which Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan sustains a great hereditary tradition is equalled only by his cognate power as a historian. In addition, he has the virtues of the modern method: he knows the value of "dry light," but for all his minute fidelity to the fact, he remains picturesque in his "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy" (Longmans). The main part of the narrative is concerned with Garibaldi's part in the events of June to November 1860, and it carries on the story from a point immediately after the capture of Palermo, already described by Mr. Trevelyan in his "Garibaldi and the Thousand." Palermo fell in June 1860. The next six months saw the birth of United Italy. The success of Garibaldi in Sicily brought Europe face to face with a knotty problem. "It was a case for a Holy Alliance of Sovereigns to restore order in Sicily, or, if that were no longer possible, at least for a Concert of Europe to prevent the further spread of the mischief." In a fascinating survey of international politics, Mr. Trevelyan sketches the turmoil of the Chancelleries, and he has had the good fortune to add a new confirmatory document to the evidence of Sir James Lacaita's famous appeal to Lady John Russell. That appeal defeated Persigny's efforts to induce Lord John Russell to have an Anglo-French fleet in the Straits of Messina to prevent Garibaldi from crossing to Italy. This is most interesting material, but it is by its splendid battle-pieces, master of the very fields as well as of the records, that this book makes its most vivid appeal. And the whole drama is dominated by the character of Garibaldi, "a lamb at home, a lion in the chase." The entry into Naples was an extraordinary episode of Southern delirium amid which the Dictator moved calm and intrepid to his quarters, disregarding the Bourbon batteries, which at any moment might have destroyed him. When voices were too hoarse to shout "Viva Garibaldi, Gallibaldi, Gallibaldi!" shortened finally into "Viva 'Board!' a single finger was held up in token



THE LAST KING OF THE TWO SICILIES, WHOSE KINGDOM GARIBALDI DESTROYED: FRANCIS II. OF NAPLES.

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

pictured by one who has made himself master of the very fields as well as of the records, that this book makes its most vivid appeal. And the whole drama is dominated by the character of Garibaldi, "a lamb at home, a lion in the chase." The entry into Naples was an extraordinary episode of Southern delirium amid which the Dictator moved calm and intrepid to his quarters, disregarding the Bourbon batteries, which at any moment might have destroyed him. When voices were too hoarse to shout "Viva Garibaldi, Gallibaldi, Gallibaldi!" shortened finally into "Viva 'Board!' a single finger was held up in token



WHERE COSENZA LANDED AFTER FLUDING SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS: FAUVAZINA, ON THE CALABRIAN COAST.

"The flotilla . . . struggled successfully against the currents of Charybdis, made a wide détour to avoid the cannon-balls from the fort of Scilla, and landed . . . on the strip of flat shore beneath the mountains at Favazzina."

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

-Lorna Doone-

"Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

The SCENE OF A THRILLING NIGHT ATTACK IN GARIBALDI'S CALABRIAN CAMPAIGN: ALTIJUARO FORT, NOW FORTINO GARIBALDI, ON THE STRAITS OF MESSINA. The fort is seen to the left of the photograph on the hill above the coast road.

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

of the union of Italy." But when at last a Red Shirt appeared on the balcony and signalled that the chief was sleeping, "Egli dorme!" whispered the vast multitude,



"LIBERTÀ NON TRADISCE I VOLENTI": GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, THE LIBERATOR OF ITALY, IN "THE DECISIVE YEAR," 1860. "1860 was the decisive year in that long process, the year when Italy was made." The above photograph was taken in Naples in November 1860, and was given by Garibaldi to a friend, Mrs. White. On it he wrote his autograph and the words: "Libertà non tradisce i volenti" (Liberty does not betray those who desire her).

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

and dispersed in silence. During the rest of the night's carnival the centre of the city was left as noiseless and



A PATRIOTIC PAVIAN FAMILY THAT GAVE FOUR LIVES TO GARIBALDI'S CAUSE: THE CAIROLI.

The five sons of Carlo Cairoli, Professor of Surgery, of Pavia, fought for Garibaldi, and only one, the eldest, Benedetto, survived. From left to right the figures are Benedetto, Giovanni (mortally wounded at Villa Giorgi, 1867), Adelaide Cairoli, and Enrico (killed at Villa Giorgi). Of the two other sons, Ernesto was killed at Varses in 1859, and Luigi died in the Calabrian campaign in 1860.

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

-Lorna Doone-

"The Consolations of a Critic."

(See also "The Sign of St. Peter," Page 1)

deserted as the streets of Pompeii." By dramatic contrasts such as these

Mr. Trevelyan writes history in the terms of romance. But it remains

none the less serious and scientific history.

Mr. Hind's sense of humour, as we find it in "The Consolations of a Critic" (A. and C. Black) is what makes him the most restive of critics. Others more scholarly, per-

haps, and heavier, are content to be "art-critics": their critical faculty is alive to everything save the fatuity of their title. Follow Mr. Hind's mood through his many volumes, and you will find him always a trifle suspicious of his calling, as if he had always known that art could very well stand alone, without its hangers-on. In the editor's chair he learnt to be a super-critic; and he now takes his orders from his own ripe knowledge. Pictures, as the book before us teaches, are not the real consolations of the picture-lover. Claude Williamson Shaw, the hero of a former book, "The Education of an Artist," is reintroduced. He is laid up for eight weeks with a sprained thigh. Honour and Faith, his gentle sisters, wait upon him, and serve his needs with beet-tea and innumerable photographs pinned on his bedside screen. Concerning these he discourses to his friend with the random fingers of delight, twisting his speech to all manner of curious and enthusiastic phrases.

Of the many points he has in common with his creator, Mr. Hind, one of the most beguiling is a constant scheming of new books. The library of his intentions is large enough to alarm Mr. Edmund Gosse. And in the end he finds himself dissatisfied with the art of criticism, weary of the power of appreciation. He must create and go to Paris, a questionable teacher, to learn to paint. Mr. Hind himself does not ultimately find his consolation in pictures; he finds it in making unusual and delightful books that half deride the calling of their author.

Photo, Becker.

PROF. DR. ERNST VON BERGMANN. The famous German Surgeon who attended the Emperor Frederick, and who is publishing his Memoirs.



THE ENGLISH "MILORD" WHO RAISED A REGIMENT FOR GARIBALDI IN SICILY: COLONEL DUNNE IN 1860.

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."



THE SCENE OF GARIBALDI'S LANDINGS IN CALABRIA: THE SHORE NEAR MELITO, WITH THE CHAPEL OF S. MARIA DI PORTO SALVO. "At nightfall the two vessels steamed out from Taormina. . . . If the unarmed transports had fallen in with a Neapolitan warship they could have been sunk to the bottom. . . . The men . . . landed on the desolate beach called Porto Salvo."

From "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy."

"Who Can Paint Like Nature?": Autumn Tints, by Natural=Colour Photography.



"THE LURKING GOLD
UPON THE FATAL TREE."



"MAJESTIC WOODS
OF EV'RY VIGOROUS GREEN"



"THE SUN WAS SET, AND VESPER...
HAD LIGHTED UP THE SKY!"



"CROWDED UNBRAGE DUSK AND DUN."



"---FROM WAN DECLINING GREEN
TO SOOTY DARK."



"----THE STOOPING FOREST POURS,
A RUSTLING SHOWER OF YET UNTIMELY LEAVES."



"FIERY RED HIS GLOWING GLOBE
DESCENDS."



"SHADE ABOVE SHADE.
A WOODY THEATRE."



"IN HIS EAST THE GLORIOUS LAMP
WAS SEEN, REGENT OF DAY"



"WHEN BOUNTEOUS AUTUMN
REARS HIS HEAD"



"THE FADING MANY-COLOUR'D WOODS."



"THE FLASH OF BROKEN CLOUDS."



"THE ARCH-CHEMIC SUN---
OF COLOUR GLORIOUS AND
EFFECT SO RARE."



"NO SPRING NOR SUMMER'S
BEAUTY MATH SUCH GRACE."

RUSSET AND GOLD AND GREEN: "MANY-COLOUR'D WOODS, SHADE DEEP'NING OVER SHADE, THE COUNTRY ROUND IMBROWN."

From time to time, we have been able to present to our readers remarkable specimens of natural-colour photography; of photography, that is to say, which reproduces in the actual colours of the subject the scene or the sitter taken. We are glad to add to the examples already printed these "mirrors" of the russet, gold, and green of autumn, proof of Thomson's lines: "But who can paint like Nature? Can imagination boast, Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?" The larger photographs were taken at Burnham Beeches by Mr. F. Howlett; the others, including the extraordinary sunset effects, were taken at Henley-on-Thames by Mr. W. Marshall.

We are much indebted to those gentlemen for giving us permission to reproduce their work.

FASHIONS COME AND FASHIONS GO;
WITH "JOHNNIE WALKER" 'TIS NOT SO,
BORN IN 1820—HE
STILL IS GOING STRONG, YOU SEE.



AS DISTINCTIVE AS THE CRINOLINE IS THE STYLE

of Johnnie Walker—the one unchanging fashion in good old Scotch Whisky since 1820. Johnnie Walker—the bottled experience of four generations in the art of distilling—is obtainable in three ages: Johnnie Walker "White Label," 6 years old. Johnnie Walker "Red Label," 10 years old. Johnnie Walker "Black Label," 12 years old.

And as even experts disagree as to the age at which whisky is at its best, it is for you to make your choice. Every bottle bears this label: "Guaranteed same quality throughout the world."

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK.

LADIES' PAGE.

THE wedding gift of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, the future Duchess of Northumberland, was a gold and enamel cigarette-case—a sign of the times! So many women of position smoke now, and from that circle habits are so certain to be copied, that we are probably destined to see women as freely and openly producing their "lighting-up" materials as men do. It is only comparatively recently, indeed, that men have smoked in public, and especially in the presence of ladies; but masculine tolerance of womanly copyists is a newer fact still. Yet, as we are reminded in the recently published Life of Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of King George III., it was quite usual in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries for ladies to follow the unpleasant practice of snuff-taking, and girls, as well as their elders, then considered this an allowable luxury. Princess Amelia, in one of her letters (now published) to General Fitzroy, to whom she was married in heart—and, perhaps, also in fact, secretly, for she signs these letters as his wife, and with the initial of his surname—gives him directions for the mixing of her own special taste in snuff; and the Princess died at the age of twenty-seven. Snuff-taking was certainly an objectionable practice for women.

In all these matters custom is potent, and the customs of any nation descend from the higher classes to the masses. I am struck by the absence of any pretended shocked sense of decency from the present renewal of the attempt of the miners' trade union to take away from women by legislation the work of screening the coal at the pit mouth. It is healthy, open-air work, which is cheerfully taken up by generation after generation of girls, and equally continuously is coveted by the men of the union, who want, as they admit, "to get it for the elderly members of our union." In previous efforts to forbid women from doing this work by law, much horror was expressed at the fact that the women wore trousers at their work, skirts being unsuitable. But now ladies of title and wealth have taken to appearing in the hunting-field, and even in the Park, similarly clad, and the pretence that it is horribly abandoned and improper for women ever to wear bifurcated garments is given up completely by the miners' agents. They simply now assert that they know better than the working girls themselves what sort of work is fit for them to do. To diminish the protests, the men propose to allow the women now at this work to continue to do it, but to forbid the engagement of any other women for all time. That it is cruel, and detrimental to women's bread-winning needs, to close any avenues of wage-earning which are honest and respectable, and which are voluntarily followed in preference to others, is an argument that has hitherto served to induce Parliament to refuse the Miners' Union demands against the women pit-brow workers.



A DAINTY DRESS FOR EVENING WEAR.

The fashionable combination of black and white is shown; the white chiffon corsage is embroidered with silver, and jet and silver trim the black chiffon gracefully.

But this organisation of men who have votes to give is a potent force, and already a House of Commons Committee has sanctioned by a small majority the inclusion of the prohibition of pit-brow work to women in a proposed new Bill. The decision now rests in the hands of Parliament.

Fashions in dress really "get a move on them," as the Americans say, at this time. Earlier, it is prediction, but now it is realisation. Still does the willowy figure hold sway, with clinging draperies and long, straight lines. Even in fur coats this notion is maintained. The new coat in sealskin (or, if necessary, the economical substitute of musquash) is nothing if it does not reach the heels. It clings to the figure closely, but is a little fuller than was last year's fashion at the hem—a characteristic also, by the way, of the new frocks. A sealskin coat of these dimensions is a luxury only for the wealthy, but musquash can be had for any price between twenty and thirty pounds. Enormous "granny" muffs are the latest fashion—really big enough to bury the arms in up to the elbows, which shows that the designers expect our dress-sleeves to remain short. These huge muffs are by no means always of fur alone, for it is quite good style to have the middle portion, or else a gathered deep edging all round, of velvet of a soft and supple order. Further, there is a great liking this year for mingling two furs in one garment. Skunk is very much patronised as a trimming; and one sees moleskin edged with white fox, or caracul with an outline of ermine, or grey squirrel with black fox. Moleskins are made up in chessboard squares or in alternate up-and-down lines. Unless this fur is well arranged, it has a common aspect; but it has the advantage over most furs of being light in weight to walk under, and the same may be said for squirrel. Chinchilla and ermine are delightful for wealthy women.

Every detail of the new fashions in furs is beautifully set forth in the splendid catalogue just issued by the International Fur Store, of 163-165, Regent Street, W. This house is, of course, one of the most distinguished in London, and certainly it is worth while to purchase furs from a firm of the highest standing, to avoid being imposed upon and to be assured of obtaining really reliable quality and good value for one's money. There is, perhaps, nothing in which the purchaser is more easily deceived than in furs: the humbler furs are made, by the art of the skin-merchant, to resemble the more costly ones, and the bargain-hunter is very likely to pay what she supposes to be a cheap price for a fine fur, but, what is, in fact, an extortionate price for masquerading rabbit or some other common skins artfully "faked." The International Fur Store guarantees the authentic description of all its furs, which are of the finest quality, and are, moreover, invariably made up with great style and good taste. A visit to the International Fur Store is most interesting and instructive, while the very handsome catalogue can be had by post or application to that firm.

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ART NOTES.

"El sueno de la razon produce monstruos" was Goya's inscription for "Los Caprichos," and with it he drew the picture of the artist, his head buried in his arms as if terrified at the monsters filling the air about him. Plate and legend both suggest that the horror of Goya's art was not all wilfulness. For the frantic distress of many of his works there is sufficient reason. "The Disasters of War" are painful to good purpose, and the hideousness of not a few of the satirical etchings is at least reasonable; a Goya without compunction and without purpose is difficult of acceptance. Mr. Austin O. Spare's drawings at the Baillie Gallery are fully as monstrous as anything of Goya's; the modern man would seem to have counted the visions from which the Spaniard, hard and fierce as he was, hid his eyes. Mr. Spare is unfortunate in the influences he has found ready to his hand. To Beardsley's refinements of ugliness he adds the wantonly clumsy draughtsmanship now in favour in Paris and Berlin. A few of his titles suffice to show that the motives of his compositions are also in the German fashion: "The Modern World (the Black Mass)," "The Focus of Life (Obsession and Chaos)," "The Feast of the Super-Sensualists," "The Book of Pleasure" are examples.

In the same gallery, Mr. Geoffrey Allfree ministers to the distressed visitor with mild and gracious Sussex landscapes. From the steep sides of Styx the wayfarer is quickly transported to the comfortable banks of the Arun. Mr. Allfree has the strength of mind to be quite commonplace in sentiment, and to follow the lowly and lovely paths made plain by Corot. Mr. Wolmark is another exhibitor in these commodious galleries: he would seem to be on the brink of some great technical discovery, but he evidently hesitates before leaping into the angular whirlpools of Cubism and the like. Mr. Samuel Teed exhibits water-colours of the London Thames.

There is no end to the Old Masters that are left in England, and, judging from the number of pictures now exhibited in London that have heretofore been quite

unknown to the general public, it cannot be pretended that England has made very good use of her possessions, or that when Berlin or New York makes a capture it is a matter of very honest or general regret. The day will come when the loss of valuable pictures to the nation will be deplored by the nation, but as yet the indignation and regret expressed when a picture leaves us are sentiments obscurely generated and unduly magnified in the Press. They are not backed by public, Parliament, nor even, in many cases, by the possessor, who is less sensible than the Bond Street middleman of the advantages to the picture market of international rivalry. The Right Hon. Robert Farquharson expresses an average official view in robust terms in a letter



WHERE WOMAN HAS NO PART IN POLITICS: THE MASCULINE CROWD OUTSIDE THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT GATES AT HUNDUKLI AFTER THE SULTAN'S ENTRY.

A noticeable feature of this photograph of the crowd outside the gates of the Turkish Parliament House at Hundukli, after the entry of the Sultan to open the session, is the entire absence of women. It was expected that the meeting—the first since the Turco-Italian War began—would prove a stormy one, possibly enlivened by pistol-shots, but it turned out to be unusually calm.

ON HIS WAY TO OPEN THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT FOR ITS FIRST MEETING SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR: THE SULTAN DRIVING THROUGH CONSTANTINOPLE ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

On the 14th, his own birthday, the Sultan of Turkey opened the first session of the Turkish Parliament since the outbreak of the war with Italy. While the Speech from the Throne was read by the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, the Sultan remained standing, with head bowed and an expression of sadness on his face.

to the *Westminster Gazette*. He is reluctant to think that more money must be put at the disposal of the nation's buyers, and is splendidly scornful of the purchases recently made on behalf of the National Gallery. There is sound sense in his, "For goodness' sake, let us shake off the dealers and try and judge for ourselves." The dealers should neither set the fashion nor name the price where the nation is concerned. And yet we are indebted to them at every turn. At the moment Messrs. Knoedler, Messrs. Graves, and Messrs. Shepherd all invite us to exhibitions rich in the works of the Old Masters. They hold the trump cards; they collect, restore, and show the pictures we want to see.

E. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ON Monday night the Authors' Club entertained Sir Frederic Cowen, and a debate upon musical criticism and musical critics was promised. It is a pity that "Siegfried" at Covent Garden and the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall claimed the attention of the musical Press, for there could have been nobody disengaged to hold a brief for the defence.

It has been decided by the Orient Line that as from January 1 next all their steamers bound to and from Egypt, Colombo, and Australia will call at Toulon instead of Marseilles, both outwards and homewards. The change is being made in the interests of passengers—Toulon being well sheltered from the mistral, which so frequently renders the landing and embarking of passengers at Marseilles an unpleasant experience.

One of the most interesting developments of cinematography is that known as the "Biofix," invented by Herr Stanislaus Kucharski. A biofix portrait

consists of a number of photographs in gradually differing attitudes fastened together, which can be so manipulated—passing before the eye one after another

A GERMAN GUN-BOAT WHOSE CREW HAD A STREET FIGHT WITH A CHINESE MOB AT HANKAU: THE "TIGER" AT ICHANG.

in quick succession—as to present the appearance of a moving picture. Thus it is possible to have one's photograph taken, as it were, in motion, engaged in any characteristic pursuit. The possibilities of the method are obviously unlimited. These biofix photographs are remarkably cheap, the price being only a shilling, or, on a larger scale, half-a-crown, and the process of taking them is wonderfully quick. At the offices at 56, Strand, a biofix can be taken and delivered, it is said, in a quarter of an hour. The results can be obtained either in blocks, postcards, or rolls (the latter requiring a small repeating apparatus).

It should have been stated that the very interesting portrait of the child-Emperor of China which was published in our last Issue was given by courtesy of Mr. Heinemann, publisher of Messrs. J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse's fascinating work, "China under the Empress Dowager; being the History of the Life and Times of Tzu Hsi, Compiled from State Papers and the Private Diary of the Comptroller of her Household."



Photo. Tournal.

AT A PLACE SINCE CAPTURED BY THE KUOMINGHU REVOLUTIONISTS: THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT INSPECTION - STEAMER "KIANG-TUNG," ANCHORED AT ICHANG.

The "Kiang-Tung," whose flag, it will be observed, bears the Chinese Dragon, is not a war-ship, but an official vessel employed by the Chinese Government to ply up and down the Yangtze for the purpose of making inspections at different towns on the river. News came on Monday that Ichang had been captured by the Kuominghu, a separate revolutionary organisation distinct from the rebels of Wuchang. Ichang is a treaty port, 965 miles from the sea, and ten miles below the famous Ichang Gorges. It has a population of about 55,000. On the 17th of this month landing parties from three German gun-boats, the "Tiger," "Leipzig" and "Vaterland," assisted by a volunteer company of German residents, engaged in a street fight with a Chinese mob at Hankau.

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for the Unionist cause to the utmost of our power." The club arose naturally out of the fact that the "Die-hards" became closely associated with each other during the passage of the Veto Bill, and found themselves a political force which it seemed desirable to organise. They wish, not to cause a schism among Unionists, but to permeate the whole party with their principles. Among the leading members of the club are the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Selborne, Lord Roberts, Mr. George Wyndham,

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, Lord Scarbrough, and Lord Malmesbury.

Our readers will be interested to know that a number of the photographs which we have recently published illustrating the war in Tripoli have been the work of M. Reginald Kann, the well-known French military writer and war-correspondent. For the last fifteen years, M. Kann has gone to all places where there was any fighting in progress. He was present during the Chino-Japanese War over Formosa, the South African War (as French war-correspondent on the Boer side), the Spanish-American War (on the American side in the Philippines), the Russo-Japanese War (with the Japanese). He also followed the Morocco campaign, and is now representing the *Figaro* and *L'Illustration* in Tripoli. M. Kann is a captain in the French army, and as such took part in the recent march upon Fez.



SORRY TO BE LEAVING THE LAND OF HOPE AND SUNSHINE" THE DEPARTURE OF THE EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA FROM QUEBEC: EARL GREY AND HIS FAMILY ON BOARD THE "VICTORIAN". During his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey won the hearts of the Canadians, who gave him and Lady Grey a hearty farewell at their departure. They sailed from Quebec, in accordance with precedent, shortly before the arrival of Lord Grey's successor, the Duke of Connaught. Lord Grey has said: "I went away seven years ago an Englishman; I come back a Canadian," and "I am sorry to be leaving the land of hope and sunshine." From left to right, the figures in the photograph are Earl Grey, Countess Grey, and their daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn Grey.

THE HALSBURY CLUB.

See Illustration.

THE Halsbury Club was formed recently by those Unionists, of both Houses, who at the time of the passing of the Parliament Act became known as the "Die-hards." Its object is to concentrate the energy and obtain the co-operation of all who wish to restore the Constitution to its former condition. The club is named after Lord Halsbury, who, it will be remembered, took a leading part in opposing the Veto Bill in the House of Lords, and he has been elected the club's first president. As the club was formed without consultation with Mr. Balfour, some suggested that its object was to cause a split in the Unionist ranks, and bring about the retirement of Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the party. This suggestion, however, was denied most emphatically by Lord Halsbury, who, in a letter to the *Times*, went on to say: "We desire to co-operate with all Unionists, whatever view they may have taken of the events of last August, in fighting



THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA AT QUEBEC: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LEAVING KING'S WHARF, ON THEIR WAY TO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The "Empress of Ireland," with the Duke and Duchess on board, arrived at Quebec on the 12th, and the following day the Duke and Duchess landed at King's Wharf, accompanied by Miss Pelly (Lady-in-Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther (Military Secretary), Captain W. Long and Lieutenant A. Ramsay Aides-de-Camp. They were received on the wharf by Mr. Borden, the Deputy Governor-General, and the Federal Ministers. The Duke and Duchess received a most enthusiastic welcome from the people as they went to Parliament Buildings, where the Duke was sworn into office.

Photo Ullens, Bureau.

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12 Dessert "	4 Salt "	1 Gravy Spoon.	3 Meat Skewers.
12 Spoons.	1 Mustard "	1 Pickle Fork.	1 Butter Knife.

Service complete in Solid Polished Oak Cabinet.

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Will wear 12 years.
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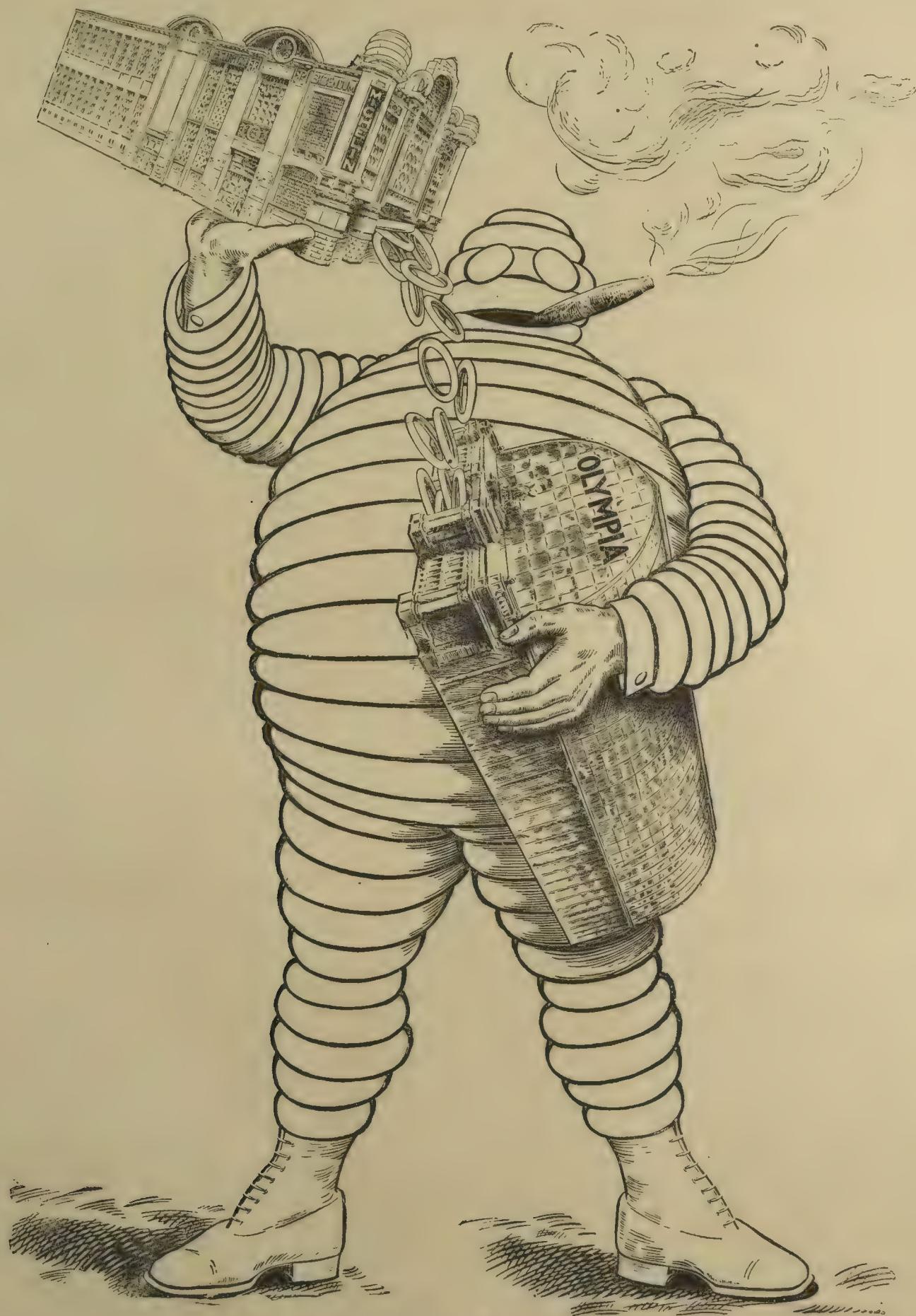
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Before the Show
MICHELIN

A FORECAST:

THE COMING OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW

THE AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION, 1911. (NOV. 3RD—11TH)

ON Friday next the sweeping roof of the huge building known as Olympia will shelter innumerable exhibits which may be taken as typical of the British automobile industry as a whole, and fairly representative of that of our *Entente Cordiale* friends across the Channel. Nor will the Fatherland, Italy, or the United States be unrepresented. The Exhibition is, indeed, most properly characterised as international, and in the best interests of the automobile public long may it remain so. So far as the application for space is concerned, there is no suggestion of a diminution in the interest taken in the Show. Every available yard of space had been let long ago, greatly to the chagrin of certain Transatlantic firms who are about to commence an onslaught upon the British market. As in past years, cars and motor-bodies will occupy the floor, while accessories and oddments in immense variety will be found in the gallery. While the chassis will, of course, first attract the motorist who is keen upon automobilism, a second, if not a third, visit should be devoted to the accessories exhibits, wherein devices and apparatus of great interest require a little finding. Not even in the development of the car itself has more ingenuity been displayed than in the output of accessories as they are produced for the motorist to-day. Brains and money have been lavished upon their production, and the subsidiary industries which the progress of the motor-car has provoked are astounding in their number and volume. Nothing brings this home more completely to the visitor to the Motor Show than an intelligent perambulation of the gallery.

So far as the motor-car chassis itself is concerned, the Exhibition of 1911 will be no richer in startling innovations than that which preceded it. Improvements will assuredly be found on all hands, but improvements in detail, quite small detail at times, but all making for and necessary to the evolution of the perfect car.

No such departure and breaking away from type as the Silent Knight engine is to be expected, but it is not unlikely that engines with valve action other than that of the tappet will be shown. There are rumours of the presence of a sleeve-valve engine which is to be adopted as a standard motor by a leading British firm, but at the moment of writing actual details are still lacking. It is currently reported that the sleeve-valve principle has been very much simplified in this engine, and that by the peculiar motion imparted to the sleeve by the actuating gear, something approaching the perfect inlet and outlet port is obtained. Moreover, several expert motorists who have driven a car fitted with one of these engines are quite enthusiastic about it. In the matter of the engine, it will be found that the *en-bloc* engine-casting, where all four cylinders are cast together, has not become so general as was presumed when this system of casting an engine was introduced. For four-cylinder engines, many makers will be found adhering to cylinders cast in pairs; while one or two—in particular, one—still retain the single cylinder for two, four, or six cylinder engines. As the aim of the British automobile engineer, in deference to a distinct public demand, has always been to reduce noise, he has found the toothed wheel-drive to the cam and other shafts his greatest difficulty. Exhaust and inlet tappets have both been reduced to silence, but notwithstanding all his best efforts, the manufacturer has in many cases had to succumb to the distribution-gear. Accordingly gear-wheels in this connection will on many cars be found to have given place to silent chain-drive, a drive rendered possible to-day by the splendid products of Hans Renold

of Manchester, and the Coventry Chain Company of Coventry. Some makers use one and some two chains to do the necessary work, and they have now had sufficient experience to feel sure of the efficiency and durability of this method of rotating the cam magnets and pump-shafts.

Forced lubrication—that is, oil pumped under pressure to the main and big end bearings—increases in popularity, though several leading firms will be found retaining the trough system. In one or two cases oil is forced also to the cam-shaft bearings, or the cam-shaft rotates in an oil-bath of its own. When gearing is retained oil-jets are caused to play upon the teeth of the wheels, and the chain-drive is always accommodated with an oil-bath. Multi-disc-clutches will not be found in much greater number than last year; indeed, one or two firms have returned to the leather-faced cone. Where the motor-unit system is not employed, good flexible, and sometimes double universal, joints will be found between clutch and gear-box. Many cars hitherto fitted with three will be found to have advanced to four speeds, but less progress will be found in the

Club. In the competition for trade members the 12-h.p. Talbot took the gold medal for the fastest time and the gold medal on formula. For cars over 15-9-h.p. the 25-h.p. Talbot took the gold medal for fastest time, and the 15-h.p. Talbot the gold medal on formula. For members' paid drivers, the 12-h.p. Talbot took the gold medal. The 25-h.p. Talbot took the gold medal for fastest time. What a haul!

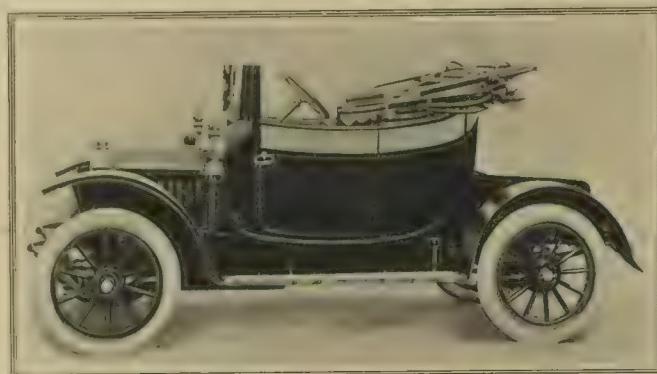
The Anglo-American Motor Car Company, Ltd., present examples of five models of the "Overland" car, one of the most interesting models that come to us from across the "Big Drink." The cars range from the 15-20-h.p. to the 30-35-h.p., all with four-cylinder engines and a common stroke of 4½ in. The bores, however, run thus: 15-h.p., 3½ in.; 20-25-h.p., 4 in.; 25-30-h.p., 4½ in.; and the 30-35-h.p., 4¾ in. The lubrication is forced in all cases, but the 15-20 has epicyclic gear, while the rest are provided with cone-clutches and three-speed gear-boxes. Magneto-ignition is fitted to all, but the three higher powers have accumulators in addition. These cars are supplied to the public complete with hood and screens, lamps, tools, and horn, so that the prospective purchaser has not to worry in any way about extras. The Anglo-American Motor Car Company have been handling cars in this country for some years past, and are quite *au fait* with British taste.

The Enfield Autocar Company, Ltd., of Enfield Works, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, will show five models for the 1912 market. Amongst these, the 16-20-h.p. is an introduction showing several points of departure in design from the models of the present year. For instance, silent chain-drive is provided to the cam-shaft and magneto, while facilities are made for the fitting of a self-starting apparatus. The gear-box is three-point suspended—not rigidly, but in a manner that will really preserve the box from any distortion due to frame-whip. It will include gearing giving four speeds forward and reverse. The bore of the cylinders is 86 mm. (3½ in.), and the stroke 130 mm. (5¼ in.)—a very nicely proportioned engine. The frame is of channel section steel, the lower flanges of the side members being pressed out to form an under-cover and under-frame.

The "Hurtu" cars have a long-standing reputation to rely upon. The name carries one back to the early days of automobilism, when the Hurtu car was little more than an advance on the wheezy old Benz. But since those days the Hurtu has kept abreast of the times, and to-day in design, execution, and material compares with anything in the same category here or on the Continent. This the visitor to the Show will clearly realise upon inspection of the 1912 10-h.p. 4-cylinder Hurtu exhibited by Ariel and General Repairs, Ltd., of Camberwell New Road, S.E. In the case of the engine, gear-drive to the cam and other shafts has disappeared in favour of the silent chain, two of these being used in this connection. The valves are also enclosed by easily detachable doors, and a neat form of gate change is substituted for the quadrant sector of the past.

The salient feature on the stand of the London and Parisian Motor Car Company will be the 18-22-h.p. Hotchkiss chassis in standard finish. The visitor will be able not only to note the design and disposition of the various units, but to realise exactly the appearance and condition his own chassis will present when he comes by it. Attention will be drawn to the really wonderful *en-bloc* casting of the engine, in which the water spaces

(Continued overleaf)



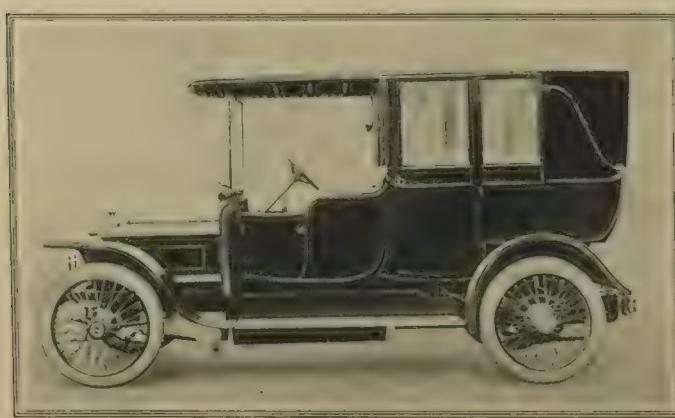
TO BE RESERVED AT THE OLYMPIA SHOW AS ONE OF FIVE TRIAL CARS OF THE DE DION BOUTON COMPANY: A 9-H.P. TWO-CYLINDERED "DOUBLE-PURPOSE" TWO-SEATER.

This interesting car, which is to be one of the five Messrs. De Dion-Bouton, Limited, are reserving at the Motor Show for the use of intending purchasers, is described as a "double-purpose" by reason of the fact that it can be used either as an open car or as a completely closed car. The transformation can be made in a few seconds. The right-hand side door is as practicable and as wide as that on the left-hand side.

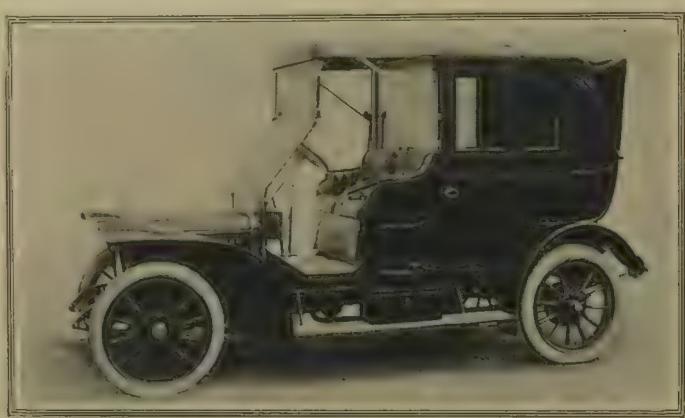
gear-box than in any other unit. The combination of propeller-shaft casing in a torque and thrust column is on the increase, though here and there doubly universally jointed propeller-shafts, with torque members and radius-rods, will be found. Back-axles have been improved in detail. The carriage of the road wheels on bearings set on the live-axle casings is now almost universal, for the relief of the driving-shafts from any other duty than rotating the driving-wheels is so obvious an advantage that nearly everyone has followed it. Detachable wheels are growing in favour, several firms now making them standard, although the provision of the spare wheel must be a somewhat expensive item. In the case of steering-gears, there is a tendency to fit worm and wheel in lieu of worm and sector to give greater range of adjustment. In many cases, proprietary carburetters, such as the Zenith, the Claudel-Hobson, the Polyphoe, the Stewart-Precision, and so on, are supplanting the maker's own apparatus.

THINGS TO SEE AT THE SHOW.

The "Invincible" Talbot has once more been demonstrating its invincibility, and this time at the Caerphilly Hill Climb promoted by the South Wales Automobile



ONE OF THE FOUR NEW MODELS TO BE EXHIBITED ON STAND 71 AT OLYMPIA:
A 38-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER DAIMLER FARNCOME LANDAUETTE.



TO BE SEEN AT STAND 19 AT OLYMPIA: AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF MORGAN COACH-WORK FITTED TO THE CELEBRATED ADLER CHASSIS.

The

ARGYLL



The Introduction of the Argyll 25 H.P. Single Sleeve Valve Engine is the greatest advance ever recorded in the History of Motoring.

By its simple, positive action the Argyll Single Sleeve Valve gives to the internal combustion engine an efficiency and flexibility that has hitherto been regarded as outside the sphere of practical mechanics. It gives a reserve of power for hill climbing that is truly remarkable and results in exceptionally low running costs.

The new engine is entirely self-contained (see illustration). The absence of outside working valves makes for increased reliability and greater cleanliness. Perfect



Illustration of the sleeve showing the driving mechanism.

The remarkable running powers of this engine will be demonstrated at the Argyll Stand, No. 80, at Olympia. Make a point of seeing it before purchasing a car.

Argyll Cars possessing all the Argyll qualities—the product of specialised workmanship applied to material of undoubted excellence—are

25 H.P.	-	-	£685
20 H.P.	-	-	£480
15 H.P. "The Flying Fifteen"	-	-	£445
12 H.P.	-	-	£315

including all the necessary accessories, such as Hood, Screen, Lucas Lamps, etc.

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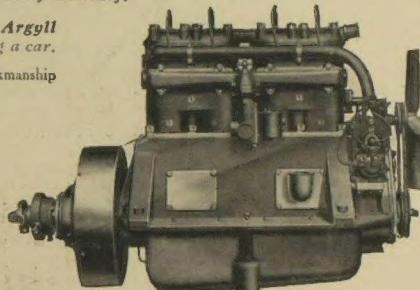


Illustration of Argyll 25 H.P. Single Sleeve Valve Engine.

Humber

Olympia Motor Exhibition

November 3rd to 11th.

Amongst the 1912 models will be the **NEW 11-h.p. CAR**, complete with hood, screen, head, side, and tail lights, horn, at the inclusive price of £285.

With two-seated body and similar equipment.

£270

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Tyre Makers by Appointment
to His Majesty The King.

Continued]

are very large, and which, moreover, are capable of being completely cleaned of core by the cover plates on the flanks and over the cylinder heads of the engine. The Hotchkiss carburettor is also most interesting and efficient, and is quite an individual production giving an absolutely proportionate mixture of fuel at all speeds. The flexible and sliding joint between clutch and gearbox is quite one of the best things of the kind to be seen in the Show. Altogether the Hotchkiss car fully maintains the reputation of the name it bears.

The 10-14-h.p. M.S.L. chassis to be found on the stand of the Motor Show-Rooms (London), Ltd., is worthy of inspection. The four-cylinder 75 mm. by 120 mm. *en-bloc* engine is a fine example of casting, and the general design of the chassis is up-to-date in every respect. Lubrication is forced, a Bosch high-tension magneto is fitted, and the inclusion of the propeller-shaft in a torque column is quite the latest practice.

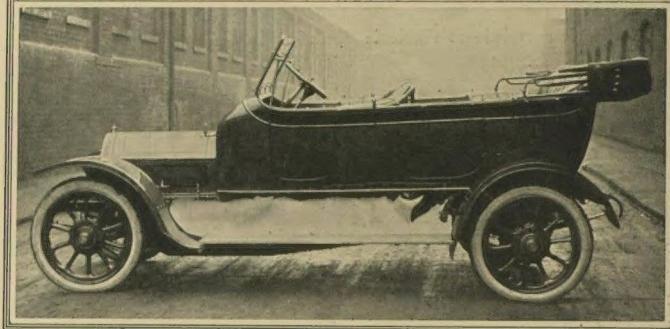
In the matter of wheels, the name of Messrs. Smith, Parfrey, and Co., Ltd., was prominent long before the days of automobilism, and as the character of the vehicular traffic of this country has altered, so Messrs.

shown in great profusion by the Vacuum Oil Company, of Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Their engine-oil is now almost universally adopted by reason of its splendid lubricating qualities and the fact that it does not deposit on piston-heads and cylinder-walls. Those who are present with noisy gears should take note of the Vacuum Transmission Grease for gear-lubrication, for this excellent substance, by holding on to the gear-teeth, is always present when the teeth mesh, and so reduces the noise of the impact of badly worn gears.

Grégoire cars have done so well in Continental events during the past two or three years that the exhibit of these vehicles by Messrs. Osborne and Co., Ltd., is sure to attract a vast amount of attention. Particularly will the sporting section of the public be drawn to the inspection of the 16-24-h.p. polished chassis with the famous 160-mm. stroke-engine. A

To eulogise the Panhard cars is to gild refined gold, and so on. Nevertheless, two particularly interesting chassis will be found upon the stand of Messrs. W. and G. Ducros, Ltd. The 15-h.p. Knight model is of entirely new design, having its cylinders cast in pairs, with sleeves of extreme length. The clutch is novel, being composed of one fibre and two steel discs. Engine, clutch, and gear-box are on the unit system. Improvements will also be found in the 25-h.p. Knight-Panhard.

Hall's "Rigid" (Glass) Motor Flap is undoubtedly a great boon to chauffeurs driving enclosed cars from

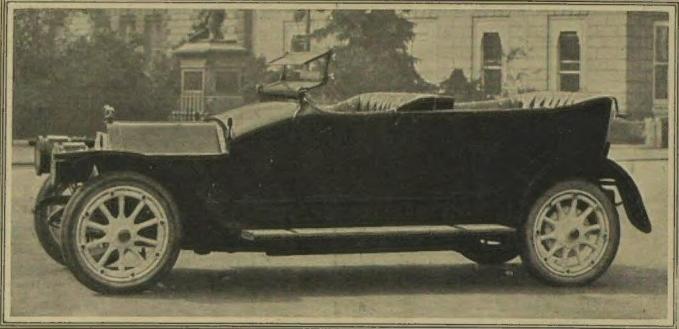


TO BE SHOWN AT OLYMPIA: AN INTERESTING STAR MODEL, WITH TORPEDO BODY, PRICED AT £372 10s.

The Star Motor Agency are exhibiting at their stand at the Olympia Show the following cars: a 15-h.p. chassis fitted with a cabriolet body and detachable wood wheels; a 15-h.p. torpedo car with detachable wood wheels; a 12-h.p. Star with side-entrance body and detachable wood wheels; a 10-h.p. four-cylinder two-seater with fixed wheels; a 15-h.p. polished chassis; and a 10-h.p. polished chassis.

Smith, Parfrey, and Co. have kept abreast of the times with their productions. Their artillery-wheels and axles, the machined motor parts, examples of the electric welding of crank-shafts and other parts, specimens of welded cylinders—a great speciality of this long-established house—should be inspected by all who are interested in good work.

Thackeray's testimony to Three Castles tobacco might equally apply to the Vacuum lubricants, which will be



WITH SPECIAL FLUSH-SIDED TORPEDO-PHAETON, THE NEW 24-H.P. LANCIA.

This car, supplied by Messrs. W. L. Stewart and Co., 26, Albemarle Street, to the design of Mr. Tim Curtis, is finished in a special dull black with white wheels; this arrangement gives it the attractive appearance of gun-metal.

14-16-h.p. polished chassis will also be presented, and the adaptability of the Grégoire chassis to open or closed bodies demonstrated by the appearance of an 18-30-h.p. landaulette, a 14-16-h.p. two-seater, and a 16-24-h.p. torpedo.

The road-racing fame achieved across the Channel by the dainty Delage cars is certain to draw visitors to the stand upon which they are displayed by the London and Parisian Motor Car Company, for it will be remembered that in the great voiturette contest of the past year the Delage cars scored first, third, and fourth places. Particular attention should be given to the 15-9-h.p. six-cylinder chassis, for herein we have something quite novel in the shape of light cars, and which will undoubtedly appeal to a large public.

behind screens, not only for the reason that they can see to drive in the rainiest weather, but also that communication with the passengers in the body of the car is easy and direct without the bother of manipulating a speaking-tube. The flap can be let into any part of the glass, and when in position is both weather-proof and vibrationless. It will be shown by Messrs. John Hall and Sons, Ltd., of 173, St. Pancras Road, N.W.

So much has been said of late of the Stewart-Precision Carburettor, and so many will be found fitted to the chassis of leading manufacturers in the Show, that the opportunity to examine it in detail on the stand of the Stewart-Precision Carburettor Co. should not be missed. It is guaranteed to provide a perfectly carbureted mixture at all speeds of the engine, and, moreover, will permit the engine to be started up immediately when slow cold without "tickling"—that is, flooding the carburettor. This is a feature which will be appreciated, as the motor-bonnet has frequently to be raised to permit this being done.

AUTUMN ROADS

demand something extra in motor-tyre quality, yet the broken-up and rain-sodden road surfaces, which play such marked havoc with inferior makes, only serve to demonstrate the tremendous stamina of British-made

DUNLOPS

Refuse all inferior imitations imported from abroad.
INSIST ON GENUINE BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS,
NOW CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IN PRICE
but not in quality. Revised price list on application.

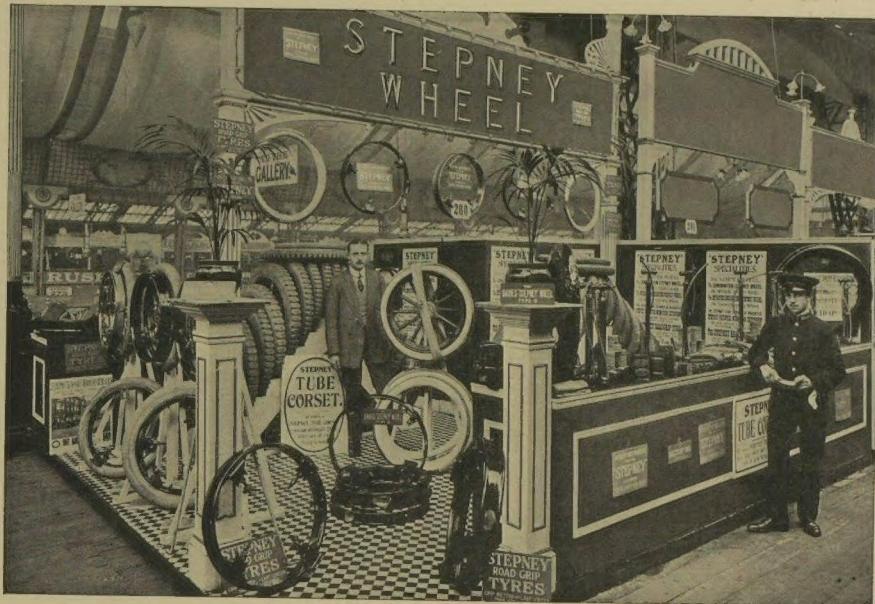
The Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham;
and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.
Have you tried the NEW Dunlop golf ball?

See the
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at OLYMPIA,
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STAND 282, GALLERY

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Organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., In connection with the Royal Automobile Club.

Open daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
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TUESDAY, Nov. 7th, 5/- before 5 p.m. (After 5 p.m. 2/6.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 9th. Same as Monday.

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3/4 PINT	5/-
1/2 PINT	3/6
5/8 PINT	2/6
1/4 PINT	(CHEAPER QUALITY) EACH



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 10, 1906) of EARL CATHCART, of Thornton-le-Street, Yorks, and 49A, Pall Mall, who died on Sept. 2, is proved by his brother George, now Earl Cathcart, the value of the real and personal estate being £122,634. The will reads: "I, Alan, thirteenth Lord Cathcart, fourth Earl Cathcart, being, thanks be to Almighty God, in a state of sound mind, leave, without reserve or hindrance, all my property in England and Scotland, both real and personal, heritable and movable, to my successors in the titles aforesaid, to be enjoyed by them."

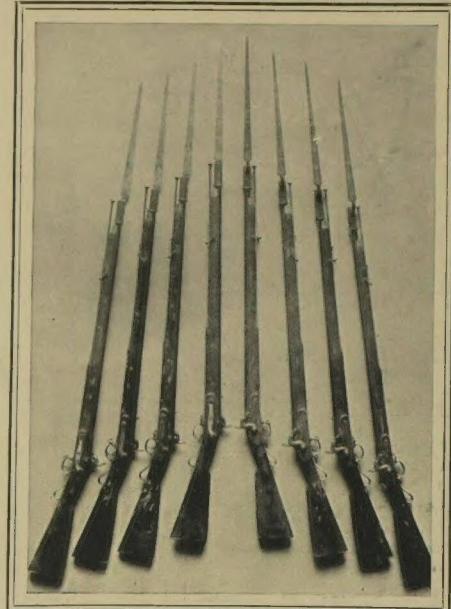
The will of MR. ROBERT FERDINAND GRAESSER, of Argoed Hall, Llangollen, Denbigh, who died on July 15, is now proved, the value of the estate being £108,634. The testator gives to his wife £500, an annuity of £200,

and the enjoyment of his property at Llangollen; to his son Norman his chemical works at Ruabon, with the plant, premises, and capital; and legacies to servants. The income from the remainder of the property is to be paid to his children during the life of their mother. Subject thereto he leaves the Llangollen property to his son Norman and his issue; 400 shares in the Wrexham Lager Beer Company and three twelfths of the residue to his son Norman; 500 shares and three twelfths each to his children Alice Sophia Thomas, and Franz Alexander; and 5000 shares and one twelfth each to his children Albert, Edgar, and Ernest Herman.

The will (dated May 4, 1910) of MR. JAMES FREDERIC BUCKLEY, of The Nook, Greenfield, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, ex-Chairman of the Cambrian Railway Company, is proved by Marshall Gartside Buckley, son, Annie Bent Thom, daughter, Arthur Buckley, brother, and Sam Slater, the value of the estate being £210,930. He gives £3000 and the use of his residence to his wife; his lands and premises in Saddleworth to his son Marshall; £14,000 to his daughter Katharine Mabel; £8000 to his daughter Annie Bent; £9500 to his daughter Lillian; £9000 to his daughter Hilda Mary; £25,000 in trust for the three children of his deceased son William Geoffrey; £500 to his brother; £300 to Sam Slater; and the residue to his children.

The will and two codicils of MR. HENRY HOLLAND BURNE, solicitor, of 28, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, whose death took place on Aug. 26, have been proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £215,136. He gives £10,000 to his brother the Rev. John Butler Burne; £10,000 and the household effects to his sister Margaret Louisa Burne; £12,500 to Rosamond Cardew; £200 to Ernest Wallace Rooke, and legacies to servants. Three sixths of the residue goes to his nephew Richard Higgins Burne, one sixth to his nephew John Ford Burne, one sixth to his niece Louisa Joan Burne, and one sixth to the two children of his deceased nephew Oldbury Burne.

The will of DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM PAVY, F.R.S., of 35, Grosvenor Street, is now proved, the value of the property being £27,769. He gives £7000 to his niece Mary Browne; £200 to Ernest B. Rutherford, and £200 to his wife; £100 to Frank Rutherford; an annuity of £30 to Sarah Frances Fisher; £1000 to the British Medical Benevolent Fund; £2000 to Guy's Hospital for the



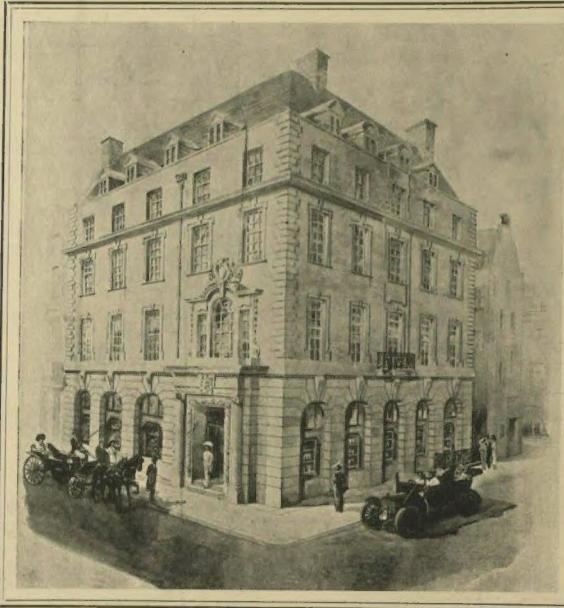
MEMENTOS OF THE NAPOLEONIC INVASION SCARE: OLD MUSKETS FOUND AT MESSRS. GARRARD'S HAYMARKET PREMISES AT THEIR REMOVAL.

A very interesting find was made by Messrs. Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, at their old premises in the Haymarket when they made a clearance to remove to Albemarle Street. It consisted of a number of old muskets which had been got ready during that period of the Napoleonic wars, 1797 to 1806, when there was continual apprehension in this country of a French invasion.

support of the gymnasium given by him; and the residue to his grandson, Sir William B. Savory, Bt.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mrs. Catherine E. Sargent, 7, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells £62,602
Mr. Charles Cumbers, Melrose, South Park Hill, Croydon £41,443
Mr. Joseph Phillips Nunn, Royston, Hertfordshire £38,343

We regret to find that we inadvertently omitted to mention, in connection with the portrait of the Chinese revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, published in our last Issue, that the photograph in question was one taken by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



THE NEW PREMISES OF THE CROWN JEWELLERS; MESSRS. GARRARD'S HANDSOME BUILDING IN ALBEMARLE STREET.

Messrs. Garrard, the famous Crown Jewellers, whose work on the royal crowns and other insignia was so much in evidence this summer at Coronation time, have recently moved into handsome new premises at 24, Albemarle Street. The firm is nearly two hundred years old, having been established in the Haymarket in 1721.



Do you suffer with Facial Eczema?

FEW diseases cause so much misery, suffering, and disfigurement as eczema, and the most annoying form is facial eczema. It renders the sufferer unsightly, the irritation is maddening, being worse at night even than during the day, and, unfortunately, so-called remedies fail to touch this trouble, and doctors are baffled by it. Time after time sufferers write to say that they have tried ointments, received medical treatment, consulted specialists, and that everything has proved useless, the irritation being as bad as ever, and a cure as distant as when they first began. To all such sufferers the only safe advice is "Use Antexema." The minute it is applied relief will be gained, irritation will stop, rest will become possible, and the first step towards a complete and lasting cure will have been taken. You can prove the instant relief which Antexema gives by accepting the Free Trial Offer which is made at foot. Tens of thousands of former sufferers, who at one time despaired of a cure, are now in the enjoyment of perfect skin health, every sign of skin illness having completely and finally disappeared as a result of using Antexema.

The only Certain Cure

Please note that the *only* remedy that can thus be depended upon to effect a genuine cure is Antexema, and the reason for its extraordinary success is that it is purely scientific. Antexema was discovered by a well-known doctor as the result of investigations as to the cause and treatment of skin ailments. The marvellous results that have followed the use of Antexema are almost incredible, sufferers being cured after years of terrible and almost unbearable misery. It will also cure you.

Antexema is not an ointment, and it does not clog the pores like an ointment, neither does it disfigure the user if applied to the face, neck, or hands. It is a creamy liquid, possessing great antiseptic and

germ-destroying power, and it exerts extraordinary curative influence. As soon as it is applied to the affected part it dries over it and forms an artificial and invisible skin, which renders it impossible for dirt, dust, grit, or germs of any kind to enter. It at once begins to cure you. All burning, smarting, and irritation stops, and gradually the old diseased, worn-out skin is replaced by new, healthy, and spotless skin, free from every sign of illness.

Skin Troubles cured by Antexema

The following are some of the scores of troubles cured by Antexema: Acne, bad legs, baby rashes, barber's rash, blackheads, blotches, breakouts, chafed skin, eczema of every kind, eruptions, face spots, herpes, inflamed patches, nettle rash, pimples, prickly heat, rashes, scalp troubles, shaving rash, shingles, skin irritation, sores, and tender skin.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylors Drug Stores, Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d., or post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe. If you wish to try this genuine British skin remedy beforehand and prove its value,

Accept this Free Trial Offer

To all who mention "The Illustrated London News" and enclose three penny stamps for interesting booklet, "Skin Troubles," full of useful facts, a free Trial of Antexema, Antexema Soap, the great aid to skin health, and Antexema Granules, which purify the blood, will also be forwarded.

Send to-day to the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Rd., London, N.W.



Miss F. N., of Upper Tooting, writes: "Before I had used half a bottle of Antexema all the spots and pimples on my face that had troubled me so much had disappeared."

A. P. C., of Highgate, writes: "I suffered for two years with eczema on both legs, but could get no relief until I used Antexema, which has cured me."

Antexema
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS